The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent.

GO NOT AWAY, O LORD.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Go not away, Lord; leave us not
Amid the mystery of our lot,
Life's baffling problem half unwrought;
Nor haunting doubt, nor halting thought
Can work its far solution out.
Thy love alone can make it plain,
Why high resolve in us is slain,
Why dear to us the tempter's call,
Why e'er we falter till we fall.
Thou who remembr'est we are dust,
And gave our little day in trust,
Knoweth the meaning of it all.
Go not away, O Lord!

Go not away! We travel on,
And every hour that rest is won
We feel we need Thy love anew;
To save us from the deed we'd do,
To strengthen for the deed undone,
To help the aching feet to run
With patience all the tiresome road,
To lighten some the weary load
That every life must bear alone,
Save Thou dost make that load Thine own.
Go not away, O Lord!

Thy min'st'ring angels still are sent
With faces shining innocent,
To cheer us in our banishment.
Enfolded in the veiling air,
Their sinless hands extended fair
Lighten our sense of human care;
They lift the weights we're weak to bear;
They lend us life all unaware,
Show where its deep fruitions are;
They bring Thee near, in dear reward.
Go not away, O Lord!

When shrouding low the sordid day
Shuts spiritual things away,
And dimmer grows our seeking sight,
Weaker our reaching after right;
Then if our faintest purpose flower
To perfect deed, its perfect hour
Hath birth in Thee. All-fusing Power,
That stirs the music in the reed,
The plaint in the imprisoned tree,
The bliss in golden-belted bee;
That wafts the insect on its wing,
That works the miracles of spring,
And in thy secret place doth nurse
The forces of Thy Universe,
O, how much more will Thou sustain
The souls who in Thy likeness reign.
Go not away, O Lord!

Then comes the hour of supreme pain,
When life itself through love is slain,
And we live dead. The soul's last cry
Is all for Thee, O Love unseen!
To fill the need that hath not been
By any human passion filled,
By any human giving stilled;
For Thee, and only Thee, its cry,
O, Love Supreme, to satisfy.
Go, not away, O Lord!

So when some morning dawneth gray
Above a desolated day,
And low we murmur: Why arise?
There is no work beneath the skies
That's worth the doing, nor a joy
That does not beckon to destroy.
How hard to bear life's utmost cross,
The aching sense of utter loss,
The silent house, the empty chair,
The death-void mocking grief's despair,
Life's labor shorn of Love's reward.
Go not away, O Lord!

In that last struggle dread and deep
Which meets us ere the rounding sleep,
When deeps of being strive with deeps,
All life for life, and life with death,
And we yield up our mortal breath
To what? In this world's swift eclipse,
Grant us the last apocalypse
Of final vision. Let us see
The life of life, that makes us free,
The sum of being ours to be,
And safe in loving, seeing Thee,
In peace pass to Futurity.
Go not away, O Lord!

ST. PETERSBURG.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

AT the commencement of the last century the vast Empire of Russia was virtually shut up from the world. "I want a window looking into Europe," said Peter the Great; and forthwith, in the delta of the Neva, upon ground won the previous year from the Swedes, he began to create St. Petersburg. Ah! what would those earliest founders, the impassioned, beauty-loving race who, wandering westward from the banks of the Euphrates, saw the plain of Damascus glowing in the Syrian sun, and pitched their tents upon its paradise of green—what would they have said to the site of the Capital of the North? a morass, a quaking bog, scarcely above the level of the Baltic, almost within the Arctic Circle, frozen and snow-covered for five months of the year, and subject, with the coming on of spring, to fearful inundations. The ancient inhabitants of Europe, who reared their villages upon piles driven into the shallow lakes, did not choose a stranger or more unpromising location; and, if we call the one an absurdity of barbarism, we can hardly term the other a miracle of civilization.

The poor Finns of the neighboring districts, Swedish prisoners of war, and criminals condemned to a life of hard labor, were the first workmen employed in raising the level of the soil, and draining the swamps, and sinking forests in the mud of the incipient city. But at length it was found necessary, as when the Pyramids were built, to make levies upon the whole kingdom; and, for several years, forty thousand men were annually drafted from the remote regions of the empire—Russians from the north, Tartars from the east and south, and Cossacks and Kalmuks from the banks of the Don and the Volga—to transform this wretched flat into a spot habitable for man. Foreign artisans were built, to make levies upon the whole kingdom; and, for several years, forty thousand men were annually drafted from the remote regions of the empire—Russians from the north, Tartars from the east and south, and Cossacks and Kalmuks from the banks of the Don and the Volga—to transform this wretched flat into a spot habitable for man. Foreign artisans were brought in, and Peter himself superintended the work, living, in a little cottage, still preserved as one of the treasures of the capital. Who shall say how many subjects of the Pharaohs were sacrificed to those huge piles of stone that frown along the Nile, or how many children of the Czar sickened and died among the pestilential swamps of the Neva? But the work advanced. The nation was taxed for the upbuilding of the new town, and a certain portion of all classes of the inhabitants were forced to take up their abode in its streets, still reeking with marshy damps, and trembling beneath the unusual weight imposed upon the oozy soil. Cronstadt, twenty miles westward, was made its port—for no large vessel can ascend the Neva; and the first ship—a Dutch bark—that entered the harbor for purposes of trade was received with acclamation and sent home loaded with presents. Peter died feeling that he had accomplished his object; and succeeding sovereigns have carried out his designs for enlarging and embellishing the metropolis of the North.

What is St. Petersburg to-day? A city of more than half a million inhabitants, covering thirty square miles, with monotonous, broad, regular streets and immense squares, lined with lofty buildings; but with a forced, artificial, ill-at-ease air, an apparent unfitness for the latitude, that makes you wonder if on some dark night it will not disappear like Aladdin's palace, lost in the miry waste from whence it rose. The very width and vastness of the streets and squares take from their picturesque effect. St. Isaac's Place and the open area in front of the Winter Palace need a grand marshaling of troops to fill the void, and the Nevski Prospekt, beginning at the Isaac Cathedral and terminating three miles away at the Monastery of Alexander Nevski, calls for an unending procession to enliven its center and unite its northern and southern borders in one. For some sanitary and practical purposes this is well: but for beauty, give me rather even Genoa, with its narrow, winding, climbing streets, where you may shake hands with your neighbor at the opposite window, and see above a line of gleaming blue, which is the sky; even the covered, crowded ways of Cairo, where high balcony and projecting lattice break the formal lines, and the shifting panorama below offers endless entertainment to the open-eyed stranger.

As to the architecture of the city, its churches and religious establishments have all that is distinctive and national. The rest of the buildings are mainly constructed upon classic models, incongruous enough under that cold, leaden sky. Slightly draped and nude figures, upholding roof and wall, or adorning pediment and frieze, are natural and pleasing where the landscape is steeped in the warmth and splendor of a tropic sun, but in these hyperborean regions they only make you shiver, and long to throw your cloak or shawl about them as a shield from the fogs of the Baltic and the winds of the Pole. The fine, smooth marbles of the Mediterranean peninsula are fit for fashioning into graceful temples and lovely unrobed forms; but in this bleak Russia, why have they not independence enough to rear of their dark Finland granite bold, irregular piles, that would rise grandly from the marshy plains, and to mould as Caryatides and ornamental groups Muscovites in their long sheepskin coats, or Tartars clad in Astrachan caps and loose jackets, or Samoiedes or Laplanders enveloped in furs? Every land for its own! If the architecture of St. Petersburg were thus individual and appropriate, it would be as attractive in its way as that of Athens or Rome.

St. Isaac's Cathedral, commenced in 1819, and dedicated, with all the magnificence of the Greek ceremonial, in 1858, is the finest church in Russia. A million of dollars were expended in sinking piles for its foundation; and untold sums have been lavished upon the edifice itself. It is built of Finland granite, in the usual Russian form of a Greek cross. At each of its four sides you ascend by three flights of massive steps, each flight cut from a single stone, to the four noble entrances, which are adorned by porticos, whose polished pillars are monoliths sixty feet high and seven feet in diameter, with bases and capitals of bronze. Of bronze also are the groups illustrative of Scripture history, and commemorative of apostles, saints, and martyrs, filling the pediments and ornamenting façade and roof in rich harmony with the somber background; while the great Byzantine dome, flanked by four smaller ones at each angle, lifts itself above the mass, supported by thirty granite pillars, overlaid with gold, and surmounted by a golden cross, which in fair weather, to those who, miles away, sail from sea or journey across the inland plains, shines like the morning star. Within all is gorgeous gloom. Perpetual twilight reigns under the lofty ceiling; and the lamps, burning night and day before the sacred pictures, help to interpret the wealth of mosaics and marbles, and the splendor of the tall columns of malachite and lapis lazuli upholding the ikonastas or screen interposed before the inmost shrine. This shrine, composed, with its small encircling temple, of the same precious stones, adorned with gold and standing upon a base of purest porphyry, is valued at a million of rubles, and was the gift of Prince Demidoff, owner of the malachite mines at Siberia.

It is the pride of the people that this superb cathedral, both in materials and workmanship, is Russian—even the first design having been made by a Russian serf. Several services are held here daily, as in the Catholic cathedrals, and the people are continually entering to repeat their prayers. As they come in, they usually purchase a small wax candle from a stand near the door (the sale of these candles goes far toward the support of the priests), and, advancing to one of the shrines with prostrations and signs of the cross, they light it at the holy lamp and place it in the appointed stand—a silver plate, pierced with holes; then, kissing the pavement, they say a short prayer, and retire with faces still turned toward the altar. In Catholic countries, upon the Sabbath as well as week-days, more women than men are seen in the churches; but here men and women are alike devout, and I have never seen more reverent faces than those with which these fair-haired, blue-eyed, and otherwise stolid seeming Russians regard the consecrated shrines, and even the exterior of the churches, as, making the sign of the cross, they pass them by. There may be much of ignorance and superstition connected with their worship, but it is beautiful and impressive to see this public and universal recognition of the soul's relation to God. In New York there is nothing in the outward week-day customs of the people to make one suppose they acknowledge a higher deity than worldly success; but the devotions of the Muscovites are as open and frequent as those of the Mohammedans.

All this exceeding richness, and yet St. Isaac's is a melancholy pile, dim and chill as a cavern even in an August noon, and fitted to inspire fear and awe, rather than hope and love. God would speak to me more cheeringly on the broad steppe, beneath the gray sky, with the wild north wind for anthem, than within these walls, massive as a dungeon, and echoing chant and prayer of priest and devotee.

PALINGENESIA.

SPIRITUAL LESSONS OF THE WEATHER.

BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D.

APRIL 12, 1868.—Two snow-storms today, and to-night the ground covered with snow. It is a beautiful sight, the whole world dressed as in the robes of transfiguration. A few hours of warm sun and the glory will be all gone—the spotless purity gone, the white, fleecy drapery sullied and dissolved. But none the less will a transfiguration be wrought out of this process, this weaving of a robe of verdure, this baptism of the earth preparatory to its resurrection glory. And it is the ministry of the air that does this; for neither the snow nor the rain would descend, nor would enter into combination with the germinating and life-producing elements of the globe, except the atmosphere sustained and balanced them, weighed them out, and laid them softly down, the right measure in the right season.

So is the Word with the Spirit. For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall my Word be that goeth forth out of my mouth. The mountains and hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the fields shall clap their hands. The ministration of the Word by the Spirit is an investiture of the human soul with truth divine, made quickening and nourishing. It comes in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, and never returns void unto God. It is, therefore, always as hopeful, creative, and certain a work, wherever Christians are scattering the seed of the Word, in this world of human probation, as the work of the farmer when, in the snowy or rainy spring, he sows the ground for harvest.

And so God commissions Nature to teach the lessons of grace, and the one of God's kingdoms plays into the other, though it cannot possibly supply its place. As the air attends the ministry of snow and rain, and as the dew and the rain attend the ministry of seed and its germination, so the Spirit accompanies the Word, for the quickening of souls from the death of trespasses and sins. Wherever good men, as Christ's sowers, are endeavoring to apply the truth to men's consciences; wherever Sabbath-school teachers are speaking to their children; wherever missionaries are preaching to the heathen, young or old; wherever and whenever pastors and teachers are proclaiming truth concerning human duty, concerning salvation, concerning Christ, concerning faith in him, and love and obedience to him, concerning the powers and sanctions of the world to come, the law of God, the great judgment, the necessity of a flight from wrath to mercy, offered in Christ; whatever truth of divine revelation is being applied to men's business; whatever lessons are drawn from the Word of God in regard to daily life and duty—in all this process the Holy Spirit is present, investing the mind, the heart, the conscience with a vitalizing, warming atmosphere, a baptism of quickening and nourishing truth, melting and dissolving into the being with a germinating, stimulating, new-creating power—a resurrection power, like the power of resurrection from the winter to the spring.

This is a law in God's kingdom of grace as sure as that of gravitation. There is ever going on this investiture of the mental and moral world with a soft and gentle robe like the fleecy clouds of snow, preserving the earth from frost and preparing it for spring and harvest. There is an investiture and a baptism, as with warm and fragrant moisture, like that which causes the buds to swell and the green grass to shoot forth. A baptism is provided for, by the goodness, wisdom, and grace of God, in the name of God and toward his authority—of the heart, the mind, the conscience, the affections, in all the relations of society, and in regard to all the affairs and business of mankind, in all the spheres and trains of obligation, duty, obedience, supreme homage, and love. An all-surrounding baptism of loving faith, of spontaneous acceptance, and intelligent belief in regard to all the revelations of doctrine from heaven as to the character, divinity, and atoning work of the Lord Jesus; a baptism at the foot of the Cross, and in the Garden of Gethsemane, and in the sacramental feast, listening to the instructions of Christ, and his assurances of peace, forgiveness, protection, and love, and life everlasting to all that trust in him.

Certainly there is, throughout the kingdom of grace, this blessed and bountiful arrangement; and the whole kingdom of Nature, in its analogies, if in no other way, is a servant of the kingdom of grace, illustrating God's mercy and love.

Fire and hail; snow and vapors; stormy wind fulfilling his word. And of the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire. The universal living ministry is that of believers and their active faith: putting to usury what they have received; passing from soul to soul that divine electricity which is the ever-acting, quickening, and renewing power.

Now in proportion to the faithfulness, assiduity, constancy, and love with which the truth is proclaimed and applied by those who have received it, who have learned it in Christ; in proportion to the earnestness of spirit, the prayerfulness, tearfulness, spiritual anxiety, and tenderness with which this work is pursued by Christians among men, there will be the same result in the spiritual world that there is in the natural under the processes of snow, rain, dew, accompanying the sowing of the husbandman. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

One of Fuller's good thoughts in bad times was given him by the answer of a farmer, whom he encountered busily dropping his seed in a rain-storm, and inquired why he did not wait for fine weather.

"Sow your beans in the mud,
And they'll come up like a wood,"

was the answer from old Thomas Tusser, or some other's hundred points of good husbandry. And he never forgot the lesson. On the Nile they always sowed in the mud. They cast their bread-coin upon the waters. They sowed beside all waters. What we need is to do this in spiritual things for great spiritual harvests and we should reap them. He that soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully; and, sparingly, sparingly. Nature sows bountifully. An elm-tree produces many hundred thousand seeds, dropped upon the earth, out of which some spring up, and the rest go to enrich the common soil in their ingerminate decay. But Nature could well afford a hundred thousand seeds for one tree. And so can Christians afford a hundred thousand appliances of truth, a hundred thousand attempts at sowing, for one success, for one soul gained, for the greatness of the prize of one soul brought home to glory, one soul new-created in Christ by the Word of God which liveth and abideth forever; one little sheaf, or even one ear of wheat in one sheaf, for the everlasting harvest.

The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit. So is every one into whose heart the Spirit conveyeth the word, across whose heart the Spirit bloweth the words as the wind doth the clouds surcharged with rain, or as a soft, balmy breeze in April, with frequent showers, attends the seed dropped by the careful farmer in the furrows of the newly-plowed field. Every one that is born of the Word is born of the Spirit, and every one that is born of the Spirit is born of the Word. The connection is so intimate, so invariable, so absolute, that our blessed Lord said, The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life.

Suppose that men could interrupt and withhold the ministration of the Spirit, as they may and do the supply of the Word; how dreadful even unto death would be the consequences! What an infinite mercy that God has not put the supply of the Spirit into their stewardship, or made it dependent on their liberality or industry; but has put it in the hands of Christ without measure! If the processes of Nature were in men's hands—the command of the rain, the snow, the air, the light, to say to the small rain and the great rain of God's strength, Be thou on the earth, or be withheld at our pleasure—men's jealousies and selfishnesses, their avarice and indolence, would kill the very globe, would starve the whole family of man upon it. And, if men had the power of dictating to the Spirit, they would starve and kill every soul that did not receive their particular tenets. They would keep back every truth but just the truth that pleased their own prejudice, and would refuse the company of the Spirit to every truth that was not down in dogmatic form in their catechism. Therefore, God keeps the stewardship of the Spirit to himself, and commits it to none but the Son. For the Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand. And as the Father raiseth up the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. For he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God to this end, and God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him. Some men speak of the Fatherhood of God as though they could be saved by his fatherly love alone, irrespective of what they believe in regard to the Son. But Christ says, He that hath heard and learned of the Father COMETH TO ME. Coming to Christ as he is is the proof that you know the Father as he is.

A FLOWER ON A LITTLE GRAVE.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

I HAVE often written in these columns on "the lessons of disappointment," and "God's bitter cups," and on Jesus as a comforter to the broken-hearted. But the brief announcement in the obituary department of a late INDEPENDENT must have told my readers already what a "bitter cup" our Heavenly Father was pressing to the lips of myself and the sharer of my griefs. We are all prone to magnify our sorrows; but I am sure that the hundreds who now recall the exquisitely beautiful face of our twin-boy Georgie, as he was led with his little mate through the streets of Brooklyn, and through the park at Saratoga last summer, will say that the loss of such a treasure is a sorrow too deep for words to gauge.

The bright, brave boys came to us on the 9th of July, 1863, while cannon were sounding over the fall of Vicksburgh. For a time we playfully called them "our two Vics—Vicksburgh and Victory. For five years these faces have filled this house with sunshine. They had both been consecrated to God in early infancy; but Jesus left the larger and the more beautiful of the twain under our culture as long as seemed good to his holy and unerring wisdom. Georgie grew sweeter, and gentler, and more winsome every hour during the last winter; and sometimes, when he came home from the infant-class on Sunday, and laid his golden curls on my shoulder, and repeated his hymns in so tender a voice, I felt a secret *tremble* at the thought that so much treasure was entrusted to so frail an "earthen vessel."

On the Sabbath morning early (April 19th) the dreaded scarlet fever (most mysterious of all permitted scourges of the fireside) smote his lovely form with a violence past all skill to arrest. He began to repeat his cradle-hymn, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and then murmured over those other favorite lines:

"Jesus loves me: He has died
The gates of heaven to open wide.
He will wash away my sin
And let His little child come in."

When he had finished this most perfect of modern child-hymns, he looked up to his mother and his faithful German nurse, and whispered, "Does Jesus love *me?* What will Jesus *say* to me when he sees me?" A little later in the day he kissed his hand to me, and faintly said, "Bye-bye!" The agonizing spasms soon came on; and at sunset my glorious boy lay cold and silent on his pillow! Our Sabbath evening was his bright and endless Sabbath morn!

To-day the nursery is deserted. His little mate "Theo." is slowly passing through the same disorder, but with good hope of recovery; the kite and the playthings lie about the floor; and to me this poor, "disenchanted earth," has lost half its luster. Henceforth my visits to the house of the bereaved must be made as though my departed boy was leading me by the hand. Henceforth I can truly "weep with those who weep"; for I have been admitted to the sacred circle of the sorrowing. Henceforth heaven is nearer and inexpressibly dearer. Henceforth the adorable JESUS is not only my Saviour, but the guardian of my beautiful cherub-boy.

I fervently hope that none of my readers will chide me for pouring out through a public journal the sacred griefs of a smitten heart. But I have received from so many readers of THE INDEPENDENT tender messages of condolence that I can only respond to them with these words of gratitude. And it is but right that I should tell them that the everlasting Gospel, the presence of the divine Jesus, the all-sufficient grace of God, the "anchor sure and steadfast," which I have so often commended to them, are now to my smitten soul *infinitely* and *inexpressibly precious*. Welcome be the baptism, however bitter, that shall make any of us ministers of the word more consecrated to our glorious work of preaching Jesus Christ and Him crucified!

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

For the first time in our national history, the President of the United States has been impeached and put on trial for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The cases provided for in the Constitution, with equal explicitness and brevity, as a matter of course in a government emanating directly from the people, and responsible to them in all its departments. The U. S. House of Representatives may, at any time in its discretion, decide when the President has furnished sufficient grounds for his impeachment. Any attempt, therefore, by bullying and insult, to deter it from exercising this legitimate function, or the Senate from bringing in a verdict of guilty, must be in the interest of usurpation and anarchy. It matters not that there may be a false arraignment on the one hand, and an unjust sentence of condemnation on the other. This is only incidental, and, as past experience proves, a most improbable occurrence. Eighty years have rolled away since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and nothing of the kind has happened, notwithstanding the fiercest party dissensions. It is not likely to happen in a hundred years to come. Whenever such a wrong shall be perpetrated, the remedy will be in the ballot-box, and the verdict will be reversed in due time by a popular acquittal. The chances are much greater that one man will abuse his official trust than that Congress will do so. Every occupant of the presidential chair knows that impeachment is among his liabilities; nor if he endeavors, to the best of his ability, to perform the duties of his office as prescribed, will he shrink from the fullest investigation of any charges that may be brought against him.

By an overwhelming majority—a more than two-thirds vote—the House preferred articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, and submitted them to the scrutiny and decision of the Senate. Instantly a tremendous hue-and-cry against that patriotic assembly was raised in all the Democratic journals North, and in all the rebel journals South; and threats of forcible resistance were heard in every direction, even to the renewal of civil war. Numerous telegrams were sent to the President, counseling defiance and resistance on his part, and promising re-enforcements. What he would have essayed to do, if he could have secured the co-operation of the army, with Grant, Sherman, Thomas, or Sheridan at its head, there is very little doubt. But the army and its generals were too patriotic, and the loyal sentiment of the country too strong, to permit a successful *coup d'etat;* and submission has been the only alternative. But let the pregnant fact be historically recorded that it was from the party claiming to be Democratic, *par excellence*, and to uphold the Constitution in its pristine integrity, that furious menaces proceeded to overawe the action of Congress in this particular instance; just as they did from the same quarter against Mr. Lincoln, for attempting to "coerce" Southern rebellion into constitutional obedience. At the South, the Democratic party has no support outside of the rebel ranks; at the North, its strength lies mainly in its foreign element, and is constantly replenished by European importation. It is not, it has never been, in a true sense, an American party. Absolutely controlled by the Slave Power up to the last moment, it was always basely servile in the interest of slavery. At the present time, take from it simply the Irish vote, and in all the North its swollen dimensions would collapse to a very thin shadow. In a word, it embodies, with comparatively few exceptions, whatever of degradation, ignorance, and brutality has floated over to us from the Old World, and all that remains at the South hostile to free institutions and the rights of man. As a party, it is without intelligence, without virtue, without patriotism, without loyalty. There is nothing that it has not done, and is not willing to do, to give the barbarous South supremacy over the whole country; and its leaders are the most unscrupulous demagogues. Canvass all the cities and principal towns in the land, and precisely in those quarters where demoralization abounds is this sham democracy immensely preponderant. As a specimen, contrast the votes given at the Five Points in New York for General McClellan with those cast for Abraham Lincoln! What gives energy and unity to the party but contempt and hatred of the negro? What is its vulgar boast, except that it is "a white man's party"? It is constantly needing civilization as well as naturalization, and presents a vast field (but neither an inviting nor a hopeful one) for educational and missionary effort. Now, a party composed of such materials, and animated by such a spirit, is entitled to no consideration in its judgment of public affairs or of constitutional measures. The interests of the country cannot be safely committed to its hands. A true democracy implies, and certainly requires, a virtuous and an enlightened constituency. Its loyalty is a matter of principle, and its patriotism intelligently based on the general welfare. Despotism is but a spurious democracy run to seed.

Further, as to the impeachment. As every servant of the people is amenable to them, and, whatever station he may occupy, simply a servant, it is preposterous to attempt to invest (as do his counsel and partisans) the trial of Andrew Johnson with peculiar "solemnity," and represent it as something almost too awful for contemplation! This is the very essence of European servility to imperial supremacy, and its revelation here shows to what extent anti-republicanism prevails. If the President of the United States is entrusted with more power than any other officeholder, it is not that his responsibilities may be lessened, but increased. No man can do so much mischief, or on so wide a scale, as himself; and no one needs to be so closely held to account for all his official acts. It is insulting to reason to argue that to arraign him before the tribunal of the Senate is something to excite trembling and awe. Out upon such abjectness! There is no more sanctity attaching to his person than to the humblest clerk in his department; and he is as freely to be examined, ay, and as promptly dismissed, if recreant to his trust. It is "solemn" nonsense to affect to see anything of solemnity in the trial or removal from office of such a vulgar usurper of unconstitutional power as Andrew Johnson. Bunker Hill and the Declaration of Independence settled that matter long ago. Is it for THE PEOPLE to quail before any one who assumes the place and to whom are assigned the duties of a subordinate? Let the idea be laughed to scorn. They have been most basely betrayed where they hoped for fidelity; and they will surely mete out merited retribution in the manner constitutionally provided in such cases. It is not mainly because Andrew Johnson has willfully violated a particular law of Congress, as pertaining to the case of Secretary Stanton, that they demand his ejectment from office; but because of his factious and persistent opposition to Congress, through vetoes multiplied beyond all precedent, in its thoroughly patriotic efforts to reconstruct the South upon the principles of impartial freedom; whereby he has filled that section of the Republic with disorder and woe, stirred up the rebel elements to new outbursts of fury, and inflicted the direst calamities upon loyal whites and blacks. His criminality is of a blood-red dye, and on a colossal scale. It is the terrible struggle through which the nation has passed, and the tremendous issues that are now pending, that enhance his guilt and demand in thunder-tones his ignominious dismissal from office, never again to be allowed to hold any situation of trust or emolument in the government which he has so signally disgraced and betrayed.

The defense of the President, by his counsel, has been marked by no legal acumen, no intellectual force, no rhetorical ability. The harangue of Mr. Nelson is such a jumble of words and figures of speech as to powerfully excite all the mirthful faculties in its perusal. Mr. Evarts, as a loyal, law-abiding citizen, could infuse nothing of patriotic feeling or honest conviction into his plea. Such verbosity and emptiness can only excite surprise, in view of his legal reputation. There is not a terse expression, not a lucid statement, not a plausible argument in the whole of his long-drawn-out speech. As reported in the *Tribune*, it is difficult to know what he is aiming to prove or to disprove, to build up or pull down. There is an outpouring of "words, words, words," and involved sentences; but, *cui bono?* Making due allowance for sundry errors in reporting and printing, which are sufficiently obvious, it is an effort that can bring no credit to the head or the heart of the pleader. Indeed, as a matter of self-respect, and in fidelity to his own publicly-avowed convictions, long before this trial, as to the stupendous criminality of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Evarts should have declined to appear as counsel for the defense. He knew that the President had ceased to be, in spirit, purpose, and action, loyal to the country, faithful to his trust. He knew that he had placed himself in open and defiant hostility to every measure of Congress which the substitution of freedom for slavery demanded throughout the South, thus bringing to his support all the disloyal forces in the land. He knew that in his daring attempt to remove Secretary Stanton, in utter contempt and express violation of a law of Congress passed over his factious veto, it was not on account of any personal distaste or trifling disagreement, but because he could not make that upright and nobly inflexible Secretary, what Adjutant-General Thomas was eager to be, his servile tool to carry out his evil machinations. He knew that, in canvassing the nation as to the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson, the entire loyal sentiment would be found in favor of the measure, and the combined disloyal sentiment against it. In short, he knew exactly how perfidious the occupant of the White House had been to his oath of office, and to the rights and liberties of the people, and believed he should be brought to trial for his crimes. Did he not say, as long ago as last October, in a speech made by him at a Republican mass-meeting in Cooper Institute (one of the mottoes displayed in front of the speaker's platform being "Andrew Johnson—Traitor, Renegade, Outcast"), "I believe that much of the disconcerted sentiment of the people of the United States, in regard to their affairs, would disappear by a clear, thoughtful, patient investigation by them *of the matters in difference between the Union Congress and the* PRESIDENT WITHOUT A PARTY"? Through their representatives, the people of the United States subsequently demanded just such an investigation; and, behold! Mr. Evarts appears as professional champion in justification and eulogy of the White House usurper, and in ridicule and disparagement of a loyal Congress, and of those whom it has chosen to conduct the trial! No marvel that he seems smitten with confusion of brain and imbecility of expression. He has a client whose guilt "all the waters of the Atlantic cannot wash out"; and he occupies a position antagonistical to the repose and safety of the Republic, and therefore unworthy of himself. "Let the dead bury their dead." Let those who are traitorously inclined rally to the defense of the traitor; but let THE PATRIOTIC CAUSE receive the undivided support of all who claim to be patriots.

"STARTING" newspapers is apt to be an expensive amusement. Mr. William Young, formerly of *The Albion*, is one of the latest pupils who has learned the lesson; he sunk $13,000 in his *Every Afternoon* in a single month.

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

MR. EVARTS opened his argument in defense of the President with an excellent discourse to the senators on the sacredness of an oath, and the guilt of taking the name of God in vain. It was an admirable Tract for the Times. It is to be hoped that his illustrious client will take note of this exordium.

The friends of humanity and of the colored race in this country well remember the startling oath of Andrew Johnson to make this Government a white man's government. It was a cardinal, pivotal oath, concentrating the purpose and policy of his administration into one great usurpation, by the success of which he could have carried all others. For as slavery was the power by which the South ruled the country before rebellion, so the serfdom of the colored race would be the power by which the same party would re-establish their supremacy. The struggle of the Congress has been, though imperfect, to reconstruct the Union for the protection of the colored race as citizens under the Constitution. The effort of Andrew Johnson has been, in the fulfillment of his oath, to thwart that purpose, and nullify the laws passed and the measures adopted for its accomplishment.

The oath to make this a white man's government included a determination, at all hazards, to bring back the colored population of the South under the despotism of the rebels, and so to restore the pro-slavery balances, in and by which they had held the Constitution for their own supremacy before the war. The oath and effort of the President amount to just this, to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States for the dominion of the whites and the serfdom of the blacks. Remembering this, it becomes a singular spectacle to see the counsel for the President gravely charging the Senate to beware the sacredness of an oath, as the gravitation of the Republic to conscience and to God; to ponder these great words, Truth, Justice, Oath, Duty, as controlling the fate, life, liberty, character, and property of every citizen. Is this intended as a satire? It certainly forces again into notice the grim historic realities of oppression, violence, injustice, and disregard of truth, equity, and righteousness out of which the great and solemn process of the impeachment has grown. It reminds us of the necessity by which a reluctant and forbearing Congress have been forced into the last remedy provided by the Constitution against executive usurpation. If ever that remedy ought to be employed, it should be to prevent the change of our government from a government of just and equal laws, protecting all the inhabitants, into an aristocracy of race and color.

Mr. Evarts says: "The Furies in the Old Mythology had charge of the sanctity of an oath." Who or what are the Furies that to-day are the guardians of *that oath*, by which an oppressed and outcast minority of the inhabitants of this country were consecrated to perpetual serfdom and caste on account of the color of their skin? It is *their* spirit that is animating the defenders and apologists of the President in his violation of the laws of the United States, in order that he might fulfill his own registered oath by restoring the Constitution so far into the power of the white inhabitants of the rebel states that they might perpetually exclude the colored race from the possibility of recovering their rights as citizens under it.

But what does Mr. Evarts mean when he says as follows: "Be sure that, loud and long as these honorable Managers may talk, although they speak in the voice of all the people of the United States with their bold persuasions that you shall not obey a judicial oath, I can bring against it but a single sentence, and in a single voice; but that sentence is a commandment, and that voice speaks with awe: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.' Does he mean to intimate that the Managers of this trial have endeavored to set its procedures or its judges outside or against the authority of God, or to invite either the vain taking or the breaking of an oath in the name of God?

But in the present case especially it is argued that impeachment is wrong, because the offense is merely political, and there ought to be no punishment for a political act. The President's measures having become necessary for the defense of his line of policy, the mere violation of a law of Congress in that policy ought not to be an impeachable offense.

But, again, the law was intended for the President himself; and, being so intended, could not be obligatory on him—but his violation of it was a mere measure of self-defense, that cannot be punished.

Mr. Evarts argues the political state of the country in consequence of emancipation as a reason against the impeachment of the President, because of the difficulty of the work of adapting society and law to so great a social change. Here again the President's oath to make the government of the United States a white man's government ought to protect him. "The emancipation of the slaves which had thrown 4,000,000 of men, not by the process of peace, but by the sudden blow of war, into the possession of their freedom, *which had placed at once and against their will all the rest of the population under those who had been their slaves.*" Here is, in fact, the slaveholders' and rebels' assumption and assertion that to give the black man his rights is to put the white man under him, the rights of the slaves constituting a usurpation over the masters. Undoubtedly, the President took that view of it and his patriotism and his views of the Constitution engaged him in a defense of the liberties of the rebels unconstitutionally endangered by the supremacy of the slaves. Undoubtedly, the oath of the President, in his view, bound him to defend the supremacy of the whites; not that of the laws passed by Congress in defense of the blacks, but of the Constitution interpreted in behalf of the whites. This difficulty being a political difficulty, and people divided on both sides, the President ought not to be impeached in consequence of the mere violation of the laws of Congress, against which he and his party have a conscientious conviction that they are unconstitutional.

The Constitution having just been rescued from the power of the rebels, and there being great danger of their not recovering their just measure of power over it or under it, and the President being bound to protect their rights, he ought not to be impeached; it would be injustice in the extreme for the Senate to convict him, merely because he has done what he conscientiously thought he ought to have done in their behalf. If he has violated a law of Congress in his efforts to protect them, such violation must be pardoned; because what he has done is justifiable, or at least cannot be impeachable, in consequence of its being a patriotic political effort to restore the white man's party, to which the President conscientiously belongs, to its supremacy.

Mr. Evarts says that "when the Constitution and the laws are, or are supposed to be, at variance or inconsistent, any body upon whose rights this inconsistency intrudes has a right under the usual conditions of conduct to put himself in a position to act under the Constitution and not under the law." But an impeachable offense must have in it "crime against the Constitution and crime against the law." But the violation of law by the President was for the purpose of keeping and obeying the Constitution, and of making others do so likewise. Then it is not impeachable. The Congress alone are impeachable for passing a law intended to apply to the President. Because, intended for the President, it was an act political in its nature; and therefore the violation of it, in support of and obedience unto a higher obligation in the Constitution, is merely political, and cannot be made a crime, and is not impeachable. The President therefore need make no apology to Congress, nor to anybody else; but Congress owes an apology to him. All this on condition simply that the President *supposes* the law of Congress to be unconstitutional, or the law and Constitution at variance.

Mr. Evarts would strengthen the prerogative of the President at a time when thoughtful men have seen its enormous growth with alarm, and have rejoiced as in a divine interposition at an opportunity of curtailing it. If the framers of our government could have forese

The Lost Image.

A STORY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PROFESSIONAL AND POLITICAL.

During the Indian Summer, that fifth season with which a kind Providence helps the New-Yorker on to a changeful winter, a lady, whose face and apparel seemed to have faded together, was timorously touching the knocker of the Fattledee home. Her eyes, discolored by weeping, indexed the depth of her grief. As she waited for admission, a voice called with much shrillness and decision: "Uncle, goodness me! Do put your coat on. That's a knock; there it is again." As the lady entered, she beheld Mr. Fattledee in the middle of the room, holding his coat by the collar and belaboring it with a switch as though it were a recusant offspring.

"Confound them boys," said the irritated man; and he plied the whip with more vigor. "I've bought um candy 'n ice-cream. Confound um." And these threadful youth were punished in effigy by the unspared rod.

"What is the matter, uncle? Do tell me."

"There! look there!" And he spread out his ample garment, which revealed, on the back of it, carefully sketched with chalk, a very large coffin.

"I sot down on the square, as I cum along, vere I always stop, and smoke, and talk with the boys; and the young rascals chalked a coffin on my back. I thought I felt um; an' cumin' home folks laughed, an' one boy hollered out, 'Hello! Old Charnel-house!' Confound um." And he renewed the blows.

"Mr. Fattledee," spoke the stranger; for the excited man had paid no heed to the woman's presence. "Perhaps you recollect me—Mrs. Darklee. My Willie is dead." And she burst into tears. "Died this morning, just at sunrise."

Mr. Fattledee drew on his coat; and, after a moment's thought, in which his mind was engaged in shifting its burden, "Vot! The little boy that used to ride with me an' hold the lines?"

"Yes, sir."

"You've moved some time ago?"

"Yes, sir. We hve now No. —, —— street, third story."

"I vas at your vedjun."

"Will you be so kind as to attend to the funeral for me? Please give him a plain though decent burial. To-morrow at three. Will that be convenient?"

"I'll go down right off," said Mr. Fattledee, "and make arrangements."

Willie, the noble-hearted little hero, after struggling, with the appreciation of a man, to assist his mother, had folded his hands and gone to heaven. The rising sun poured out a shining highway, and opened a golden gate, through which he walked.

After Mr. Fattledee had arranged the remains, there was a large bouquet on the little breast. No one knew who placed it there.

Miss Simmers, and Nina, and the undertaker sat as chief-mourners with the suffering mother, whom an artist might have adopted for his Mater Dolorosa.

Each of them cared for a child, as the missionary conducted the service. That desolate woman wept because she could not catch up her little brood and fly away to Willie's rest.

"This child, so gently reared, dies like a pauper," said Miss Simmers to Nina, as they returned.

After Mr. Fattledee had fulfilled his services, he drove back to the house of mourning with some provisions, and went in. As Mrs. Darklee related her downfall —the ruin of her husband, the impoverishment of her family, slights and neglects of old associates, how she had endeavored to support herself and little ones by teaching music, then by making waxflowers, then by keeping a day school, until her feebleness and the sickness of the family, which required so much care, had caused her to sit like a shadow on the margin of immortality—the huge man, who was clung to by the children, replied only with a few large drops which rolled to the end of his chin and fell deliberately upon his waistcoat.

"What are you doing with the children, Mr. Fattledee?"

"Puttun their things on. Put yours on too. The air's changeun, an ve'll have a real Fall night."

"It is too late to ride to-night. Let us be quiet."

Mr. Fattledee had observed there was neither fire nor coal, and that, aside from the supplies he managed to slip into the closet, the larder was empty.

"You must stay vith us to-night," said Mr. Fattledee. "Put your things on, an' come along, all of you." And he hurried two of the children down into the large black wagon, and soon persuaded Mrs. Darklee and the two others to follow.

One seat accommodated the entire load; and Mr. Fattledee, had he been never so modest and well-mannered, could not well have helped monopolizing most of that. Mrs. Darklee was sheltered by his side as under the shadow of a great rock; and, with a child on each knee and one standing up and pretending to drive, he arrived with the party at a house which was set upon a hill. He walked into his favorite room with the whole family. Miss Simmers looked astonished, and Nina received the little mourners with becoming sympathy.

"Here we are, all of us. Simmers, git sumthun to eat. I know it ain't right, Simmers; but I couldn't help it."

When a great ship goes to pieces, a few bits of the carved and finished ornaments of the cabin may be found amidst the grosser rubbish on the coast.

One day Mr. Fattledee sat in his cheerful office, and had just dropped the morning paper, and was bubbling with an incipient snooze, when he was respectfully awakened by three intruders.

"How d'ye do, Mr. Fattledee? How well ye'r looking! Its fallin' away ye are, mon. Ye'r not half the size of yerslif. I called as a committee, mesilf and frinds, to talk politics a bit, and ax ye jist whether ye would permit yer respected name to be used in connection wid a big office."

Mr. Fattledee was a moment in tripping back from the Land of Nod; but he tripped and fell upon the last sentence.

Mr. Fattledee was not aspiring, yet sensitive to the good-will of his fellows.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Corrigan"; and his hand was shaken in true political style, as he was introduced to the other committeemen.

"I run for office? Vat office?"

"Why, alderman of yer ward, to be sure."

Mr. Corrigan impressed upon him the necessity of having honest and intelligent men—that there were many thieves and scoundrels in office, etc., etc.

It flashed through (or, rather, tramped through) Mr. Fattledee's mind that some of his friends and departed relatives had been aldermen; and, aside from personal renown, it might give conspicuousness to his trade, improve it in amount and elevate it in kind, and, most of all, enlarge the field of his practical charity. And then his partner stepped forward, and urged it, with a squint at the business.

So Mr. Fattledee replied that, on condition Mr. Corrigan would manage the matter, he would submit to the office.

Mr. Corrigan, who was a brawny, pock-marked man, and whose visage had been further frescoed by powder from the explosion of a small cannon at a Fourth of July celebration, was a contractor, and, about to be thrown overboard by his party, thought to hedge on the fair fame of Fattledee.

The preliminaries of the campaign were arranged, or, rather, cut and dried. Mr. Fattledee was to appear in his most consequential toggery at the primary where he was to be nominated, and take a prominent seat, while Mr. Corrigan would manipulate the wires.

On that occasion Mr. Fattledee's huge perpendicular collar swept around his great neck and cheeks with immaculate whiteness. He had displaced his usual sack-coat for a cut-away swallow-tail. Miss Simmers had just touched with ox-marrow the little beds of hair which were laid out on his caput-ual garden, had raked them a little with a comb, and trimmed and dressed the denser hirsute hedge at the base, which caused the walks to shine as though just swept, and gave to the foliage an extra shade of darkness, and put into impressive relief the little confederation of hair at the summit, which bristled like a citadel in action. It should be added, for the benefit of the Geographical Society, that, if the Dominion of Canada ever encroaches upon us so far as to cut off all access to the River St. Lawrence, and if all maps of the same *should* perish, a tolerably perfect idea might be obtained from a drawing of Mr. Fattledee's head; taking his eyes, nostrils, and mouth for the chain of lakes, his forehead for the source of the river—there are the thousand islands, more or less, and the rapids around that cliff at the summit and the precipice behind, just the place for a waterfall, until it disembogues into the broad dark ocean of his shoulders.

Mr. Fattledee was occupying a seat with some difficulty, and wiping his hands occasionally with a sizable spread of red and yellow bandanna, which he might have picked from a baby's carriage on the way—at least, it was large and flaming enough for such a vehicle.

The room was crammed. Sardines in a box is accepted as the extravagant figure for a crowd; but they are as far apart as trees in a forest compared with the jam of roughs present at the "primary." At least, no one would have supposed there was room enough for such incessant vollies of oath-full jokes, and a succession of quarrels, such clouds of dire tobacco-smoke; and it was a marvel the air did not ignite, so impregnated was it with the fumes of bad whisky.

If Mr. Fattledee could have escaped nimbly, to his credit be it said, he would quickly have been in more comfortable quarters.

After organization and preliminaries, Mr. Corrigan mounted the platform, and blandly spoke of the importance of the occasion, etc., and continued by announcing that he should ask the true and tried friends of liberty to vote for "Mr. Van Antwerp Fattledee, Esq., a highly respected and honest mon."

"I am plazed and surprised to see him here to-night. There he sits, gentlemen. (Crowd surges back to see him.) Do ye wish a more dignified or aldermanic looking gintleman? He looks like an alderman, gintlemin. He will run ahead of his ticket. He is an old fish-dealer in the market, an' will stand by *us*, gentlemen. He believes in *freedom*."

A quiet allusion to free whisky.

A general roar and indistinct remarks followed this nominating oration.

A younger and more ambitious man shut off Mr. Corrigan's last word by shouting:

"Fellow-citizens! Mr. Chairman! I have the floor! Who ever heard of Van Something Fiddledee?"

("Fattledee," corrected Mr. Corrigan.)

"Yes. Fat enough he is. Better still. *Fat*tledee."

Here Mr. Fattledee applied his bandanna furiously to his head and face, which dripped with perspiration.

"Fattledee, to be sure! How will that name look on a ticket! Fattledee *run*? Why gintlemin, he can scarcely walk. I got wind of this trick beforehand, and have posted on Fatty. He is in favor of freedom? He belongs to a meetin'-house! He prays in his kitchen. (Laughter, and shouts of 'Ha! ha! the ould renegade.') He lives wid a concubine; and, in order to have a family, he stole a child. Gintlemen, if any of yees have missed a small girl durin' the last year or so, very like that ould nager-thief has her. If the 'Butchers' Association' want a prize ox to parade down Broadway wid a brass-band, they may tie a red ribbon on that horn which sticks up from the top of his head, and lead *Fat*-diddle-dee. He a fish-man? He deals in *coffins*—second-hand coffins at that," pausing for breath, in the midst of a general commotion.

"No, Mr. Fattledee; when this great party needs an undertaker, we will send for you. But *Barney O'Flinn* is the people's choice for alderman."

Mr. Fattledee was nearly smothered by the press; and, wild with rage, he arose, and all things gave way before him. The crowd surged, and whirled, and shouted, whistled, and derided. Cat-calls and oaths filled the air (it was dense enough to float a ship); until, at length, Mr. Fattledee tumbled out of the front door, over a windrow of prostrate men.

He was not only wroth within, but dismantled without. His hat—that historic hat, that gift—was lost; his swallow-tail split to the collar; and, worse than all, his large silver watch was gone, and his pocket cut, although his purse was saved.

He walked home in haste. If he ever overstepped the propriety of gentlemanly utterance, it was soliloquizing during that walk.

How could he meet Miss Simmers, who already saw him one of the city fathers! He opened the door with emphasis, and shouted:

"Give me my pipe, and ask me no questions. I'm done with politics, *Miss* Simmers—done. It's a crime to go to meetun, Simmers. How long is that Corrigan? Well, no matter; I could fit him. I should like the job, Simmers, to bury that primary, all of it—at cost."

(*To be Continued.*)

TRUTH.

Oh! Truth, art thou relentless? Wilt thou rest
Never? From solitude to solitude
Eternally wilt thou escape? Thy good
And beauty luring us to fatal quest,
Foredoomed to endless loss?
Oh! royal guest
Of Nature's centuries, no spot so rude,
So void, thy secret cannot there elude
Our grasp; no thing too subtle to attest
Her loyal sheltering; from spheres to spheres
Of light, through the incalculable years;
From force to force, through rock, through sound, through flame,
Our worship wrests but echo of thy name.
And builds at last, with patient stone, and sod,
An' tears its altar "to the unknown God."

H. H.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Dec. 20th, 1867, by Henry C. Bowen.

FREEMASONRY.—V.

ITS CLAIM OF GREAT ANTIQUITY FALSE.

BY REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY.

Having, as I think, satisfactorily shown that the publication of Freemasonry by Elder Bernard, in his "Light on Masonry," and by Richardson and others, is in all essential points truthful and correct, I proceed to notice the *character* of Masonry as it is thus revealed. But first I observe that, when it is said that these authors agree, and that different lodges agree, it is not intended, as I have intimated in a former number, that they are precisely alike in every word and syllable.

Nor is it intended that since these revelations Masons have not introduced new signs, pass-words, grips, etc., by which they know each other; for it is well known that the Grand Lodge of New York, to prevent book Masons from entering their lodges, and passing themselves as Masons everywhere, did introduce new pass-words and signs by which Masons make themselves known to each other. But the thing intended is that these authors substantially agree in their revelations of Freemasonry; and that Freemasonry, in its principles and inculcations, is the same at present that it was when these revelations were made. In another place I shall have occasion to show that Freemasonry is a *growth*, and that nearly all the present degrees of Masonry have been formed and introduced since about the middle of the eighteenth century.

At present I remark that, on an examination of Bernard's "Light on Masonry," it will be seen that Freemasonry is *an imposture and a swindle.*

This will appear in the following particulars:

1. *Its claims to great antiquity are false.* Every one at all acquainted with the claims of Freemasonry knows that it professes to have existed in the days of Solomon; and it is claimed that Solomon himself was a Freemason, and that John the Baptist and John the Evangelist were Freemasons. Indeed, the writers frequently trace it back as coeval with the creation itself. Masons have claimed for their institution an antiquity antecedent to human government; and from this they have argued that they have a right to execute the penalties of their oaths, because Masonry is older than government. Now an examination will show that this claim is utterly false. Their own highest authorities now pronounce it to be false; and still these claims are kept up, and their oaths and ceremonies and the whole structure of the institution profess the greatest antiquity.

Solomon, for instance, figures as a Freemason everywhere in their ceremonies.

Their lodges are dedicated to St. John; and in the third degree there is a scene professed to have been enacted in the Temple and at the building of the Temple of Solomon.

Now, all this, as I shall have occasion to show more fully hereafter, is utterly fallacious, a false pretense, and a swindle; because it is the obtaining of money from those who join them under false pretenses.

Steinbrenner, a great Masonic historian, after much research, with manifest candor, says that speculative Freemasonry—which is the only form of Freemasonry now existing—dates no further back than 1717. The article on Freemasonry in the new "American Encyclopedia" agrees with this statement of Steinbrenner. Indeed, all modern research on this subject has resulted in dating the commencement of Freemasonry, as it now exists, not far from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Dr. Dalcho, the compiler of the book of constitutions for South Carolina, says: "Neither Adam, nor Noah, nor Nimrod, nor Moses, nor Joshua, nor David, nor Solomon, nor Hiram, nor St. John the Baptist, nor St. John the Evangelist, were Freemasons. Hypothesis in history is absurd. There is no record, sacred or profane, to induce us to believe that those holy men were Freemasons; and our traditions do not go back to those days. To assert that they were Freemasons may make the vulgar stare, but will rather excite the contempt than the admiration of the wise."

Now observe, this is a high authority, and should be conclusive with Masons, because it is one of their own leaders who affirms this. But, if this is true, what shall we think of the claims of Freemasonry itself? For every one who reads these revelations of Freemasonry will see that Solomon, and Hiram, and those ancient worthies everywhere figure in these rites and ceremonies; so that, if these men were indeed not Masons, then Freemasonry is a sham, an imposture, and a swindle. What! has it come to this, that this boasted claim of antiquity, which everywhere lies at the foundation of Masonic rites, ceremonies, and pretensions, is now discovered to be false?

But, again, no one can read Bernard on Masonry through, or any of these authors, without perceiving the most unmistakable evidence that most of the degrees in Masonry are of modern date. I do not know why so much stress should be laid upon the antiquity of Masonry by those who embrace and adhere to it. It surely does not prove that it is of any value, or that it is true. Sin is of very ancient date, and most of the abominations that are in the world are of very ancient date; but this is no reason for embracing them, or regarding them as of any great importance.

But to certain minds there is a charm in the appearance and profession of antiquity; and *young* Masons are universally deceived in this respect, and led to believe that it is one of the most ancient of existing institutions, if not the very most so. Now, I would not object to Masonry because it is of modern origin; for this would not prove it to be false, if it did not profess to be of *ancient* origin. I notice this false pretense not because I think its being of recent date would prove it unworthy of notice, or of immoral character or tendency. But observe that its pretensions from first to last are that it is of very ancient date; and it is traced back to the days of inspiration, and is claimed to have been founded and patronized by inspired men.

What would Masonry be if all its claims to antiquity were stricken out? and if those degrees in Masonry, and those ceremonies and usages, were abolished that rest upon the claim that Solomon, that Hiram Abiff, and John the Evangelist were Freemasons? What would remain of Freemasonry if all those claims found in the very *body* of the institution were stricken out? Why, their very lodges are dedicated to the holy order of St. John and Zerubbabel, etc. But what had St. John to do with Freemasonry? Manifestly nothing. He never heard or thought of it. Nor did Solomon, or Zerubbabel.

And here let me say a word to young men who have been urged to unite with this fraternity, and who have been made to believe that the institution is so very ancient that it was established and patronised by those holy men. My dear young men, you have been deceived. You have been imposed upon, as I was imposed upon. You have been made to believe a lie. They have drawn your money from you under false pretenses that some very ancient mysteries were to be revealed to you; and that the institution was one established as far back, at least, as the days of Solomon, and that St. John was the patron of the institution. Now this, rely upon it, is but a pretense, a sham, an imposture, and a swindle. I beg you to believe me; and, if you will examine the subject for yourself, you will find it to be true.

Your own best historian, Steinbrenner, will teach you that Freemasonry, as you know it, and as it is now universally known, dates no further back than the eighteenth century. And Dr. Dalcho, who is good authority with the brotherhood, as we have seen, repudiates the idea of its antiquity as that which "may make the vulgar stare, but will rather excite the contempt than the admiration of the wise." I know that Masons affirm that the institution in its present form is the descendant of a brotherhood of stone-masons, whose history may be traced back for some seven hundred years. But remember that Freemasonry, as you know it, and as it now exists, is not at all what it was among those simple artisans. The name is preserved, and some of its symbols, for the purpose of claiming for it great antiquity. But do not be deceived. If you will examine the subject for yourselves, you will find that modern Freemasonry is entirely another thing from that from which it claims to be descended. And when you hear ministers, or orators, on any occasion, claiming for speculative Freemasonry—which is the only form in which it now exists—a great antiquity, let it be settled, I pray you, in your minds that such claims are utterly false; and that those who make them are either grossly ignorant or intensely dishonest. *King Solomon a stone-mason! Hiram a grand master of a grand lodge of stone-masons! Those men uniting in a lodge with a company of stone-masons!* Does any one really believe the silly tale?

VEILS UPON THE HEART.

BY REV. JOHN W. DODGE.

There are no veils now upon the Gospel. God's great work of salvation, like a veiled statue, at the end of forty centuries was uncovered to the world. The crisis of the crucifixion was the signal for a full disclosure. On the day of Pentecost the light of God shone full upon the face of the world's Redeemer, and we all, with open face reflecting as from a mirror the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image.

But, while the covering has been taken from the face of the truth, the way god of this world has been hanging others before the hearts of men—an easier task, for the nearer the eye the more perfect the screen. The palm of the hand may obscure the sun. A cataract is worse than an eclipse.

The heart, like a magnificent palace, has been provided with numerous entrances. It has its grand arched gateways, its stately porches, and its more private postern gates. It is fitted up with halls for general reception, as well as with secret apartments for the royal inhabitants; and each is perfectly adjusted to the others. The eye and ear conduct at once to the understanding, thence to the conscience, and at length to the seclusion of the heart—the home of the living spirit that is in all the wheels of life. Over each of these entrances in their order—the perception, the understanding, the conscience, and the heart—the veils of error are ingeniously suspended. Let us describe them, beginning at the outside.

1. The *forms* of truth may become a veil to hide its spirit. The old ritual was like a richly-figured curtain that fastened the childish gaze of the multitude, rather than an animated body that expressed the spirit. The same thing is repeated in the brilliant High Church ritualism of to-day. It claims that "no public worship is really deserving of the name unless it be histrionic," and under the fantastic forms of hierarchical power. An elaborate rubric, richly-colored vestments, and pompous processions conceal the healing light of truth.

But there is no form of service so simple that may not become a veil to the worshiper. The appearance of the preacher, the clothing of his thought, the style of his delivery, may be like the painted glass of cathedral windows, that fix the eye on the imagery rather than the fair form of truth. The delicate harmonies of music may entangle the spirit of praise in their enchanting meshes, and the voice and attitude of prayer be like the smoke of the incense in which the Saviour is lost. This is why the Holy Ghost teacheth great transparency of utterance. We use great plainness of speech, said Paul; and not as Moses, which put a veil over his face.

2. *False ideas* of truth serve as veils to the understanding. The Talmud hides the real Bible from the eyes of the Jews. Its human traditions obscure the divine commands. The Mishna is appealed to for all practical purposes in preference to the Mosaic law, as the latest enactment virtually repeals all former statutes. The Romish Church has effected the same result in respect to the teachings of Christ. The Council of Trent, in exalting oral tradition to an equality with divine inspiration, has actually made it supreme as the *latest* revelation of God. But individual errors of opinion in every communion are studiously thrust before the mind by the insidious Adversary. There are false notions about God—oscillating between the extremes of no love and all love. There is no law, or it is all law. Sin is a disease, not guilt. The atonement is densely covered with fallacies. The way of salvation, that is really so simple, is made to appear exceedingly hard. Present duty looks vague, doubtful, distant; and boldly glaring upon the curtain that hides the abyss is the blasphemous declaration, "Thou shalt not surely die."

3. *False principles* are veils upon the conscience. They are the colored curtain that gives its own hue to all the light that struggles through it. Fashion is a silken veil, that makes well-dressed vices pass for virtues, and distorts the singular into a monstrosity. It confuses the sharp distinction between amusement and incipient vice, and glozes over effeminacy and refined sensuality with the name of sentiment. Self-interest transmutes avarice into industry, and parsimony into prudence. Every business and profession is a variegated veil for conscience. The spirit of the age may give liberty the form of license and crown oppression in the garb of chivalry. The god of this world has tasked his ingenuity to blind the eye of conscience. Self-righteous delusions are manufactured to suit all cases. All conceivable tissues of deception are arrayed before it. All the powers of the mind are willing conspirators in the service. The treachery of memory, the illusions of hope, the urgency of self-love, are on the alert for the menial service. Pilate's staircase of praying, working and doing penance is lifted to the place of Jacob's ladder of faith; and above it a reflected image of self is worshiped as the Christ of God.

4. *Sinful passions* are veils upon the heart. The heart makes its veil out of itself as the tortoise its shell. Our habits are consolidated into veils. All kinds of idols are put into the windows to keep out the light. Friendships and enmities are woven into a web to exclude the spiritual ray. From the abysses of the lower nature rise up the dense miasms of ambition, malice, and lust. Vanity in dress, dishonesty in business, complicity in fraud, misrepresentation of rivals, make a darkness that can be felt. The veil has become a shroud. Are men aware of the awful consequences? "If our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost, in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."

Hampton, N. H.

"FOR NOW WE SEE THROUGH A GLASS, DARKLY."

He crossed the room to where I sat
He placed his hand upon my head,
He spoke so low and mournfully:
"Thou livest and art dead!"

My words were humble and sincere:
"I do my work from day to day;
I read my Bible through and through;
And I pray hard to pray."

"You give to poor, and sick, and faint,
Your sympathy, your purse, your strength."
"And I would die for my good friend,"
I answered him, at length.

"Yes, I would die for my good friend;
And deepest wrongs I can forgive;
I live but for the high and good—
What can I more and live?"

"Yes, you would die for your good friend,"
He answered in the self-same voice;
"But would you live for God alone?
O, woman, take your choice!

"The *high* can never satisfy;
The *highest* still is to be won;
And God's love in a heart like yours
Must ever rule alone.

"The veil is still upon their heart
Who trifle with the present hour;
Life's choice but once is in our grasp,
Choose while you have the power!"

I stood before him face to face;
I answered only as I could;
He was so wise; but words of mine
Came only as they would:

"The Shepherd truly loves his sheep,
He cares for us both night and day,
He pities our dumb ignorance,
And teaches us to pray.

"He gives us light, and love, and truth,
He gives us strength for all our days;
He fills with beauty all the world,
To teach us how to praise.

"But not a flower is given in vain,
And not a cloud floats o'er the sun,
And not a song the wild-bird sings
That has not duty done.

"And all this beauty, all this love,
This full forgiveness for our sin,
We need it *all* to climb above
The present, and begin

"With higher hopes, and nobler aims
A stronger life without an end,
More near to Him, more dear to Him,
More like to him, my friend!

"And in that Home we'll meet again,
And talk of what we cannot know
In this short, lonely life; and then
We'll find he willed it so

"That He loved each of us the same,
Through past, through ages yet to be.
My friend, the Shepherd loves His sheep,
He cares for you and me."

M. M.

Detroit, Michigan.

ANOTHER ARTIFICE OF THE DEVIL.

BY REV. HORATIO N. POWERS, D. D.

There has just come to our knowledge a species of iniquity which, both on account of its inherent vileness and because innocent persons are unwittingly made the instruments of evil, deserves immediate exposure. The fact briefly stated is this: By the infernal trickery of certain unprincipled advertisers, the *religious press* is used as a vehicle for corrupting the youth and debauching the morals of the community. The manner of doing this, as we have discovered, is as follows:

A very decorous advertisement of perhaps two or three lines asking for agents to engage in the picture business, and promising for a few cents to send some pictures and a catalogue, is inserted in the religious journals of the highest repute—their managers supposing the transaction to be in every sense honorable. These papers, circulating through all sections of the country, of course, present the aforesaid offer to a great number of readers. Well-meaning persons, and perhaps others, having an eye to business, answer the advertisement according to the prescribed directions. In due time a response from the advertiser is received enclosing a harmless photograph and a catalogue of unexceptionable engravings. A few days after, the inquirer receives from the same establishment another catalogue of flash literature, and offers of many highly-lauded recipes, for a small sum, if a few names of his acquaintances and their address are furnished. A few weeks pass, and the same inquirer is surprised to receive from another firm, of which he previously had no knowledge, a printed pamphlet, advertising, perhaps, table-ware, certain kinds of groceries, toilet furniture, etc., and at the same time making proposals for engaging in business which must be kept secret, offering for sale articles, books, and information of the most shameful character, and cunningly seeking to seduce the reader into occupations too disgraceful to mention.

Here, then, the most disreputable establishments are put in the way of advertising their infamous business through the purest medium, and the most atrocious traffic advanced by the perversion of a blessed instrumentality. It is perfectly clear that an exact understanding—perhaps a silent partnership—exists between the open and apparently respectable advertiser and the firm that sends out its streams of corruption.

What strikes one acquainted with these proceedings at first is the essential and consummate meanness of the act, and then the horrible consequences that are likely to follow it. There is probably not a religious journal in New York or Boston of high repute and extensive circulation but has been used in the way we have stated during the last six months. It is sad enough to know how unprincipled papers allow themselves to be defiled, and how much that is of a pernicious tendency in their columns is winked at by mercenary publishers; but to use the means we have described for so diabolical a purpose is a piece of wickedness too monstrous for adequate characterization. It is a violation of everything honorable and sacred in the transactions of man with man. It is the most contemptible kind of assassination. Obtaining money by forging an influential name, drawing the bullet from the rifle that is to protect one from a ravenous beast, leaving stones by stealth in the place of gold in the box of the toil-worn emigrant, are crimes that do not fully portray the despicable iniquity of this business. It is making friend stab friend in the act of doing him a kindness. It is poisoning the food that has been laboriously gathered to prevent starvation. It is using the hand of charity to lead the confiding down to hell!

That the newspaper which should be the messenger of light is often made the minister of darkness is becoming more and more evident. If we can trust late reports from most reliable sources, facilities are offered through the press by which the most dangerous and disgusting matter, in the form of books and pictures, is widely disseminated both East and West. Many journals in our smaller towns and villages receive advertisements directly from "advertising agencies," and, if decently worded and paid for, publish them without further inquiry. One object of the advertiser is to obtain as many names and addresses of citizens in all parts of the country as possible; and, having done this, the community is flooded with base catalogues of what the Devil himself ought to be ashamed. Of course, some of these catalogues fall into the hands of the vicious and the curious, who greedily hasten into the tempting snare. So, through the mail and express, these currents of pollution sweep to almost every neighborhood. And who shall estimate the appalling results? The lewd book and picture circulate, and one of each in bad hands is enough to taint a whole school or neighborhood. It is positively sickening to think of the extent of this plague, and the means that are used to make it more virulent and prevailing. The audacity and shamelessness with which the business in question is conducted forbid the certainty of the best-guarded family or the purest woman escaping from insult. These abandoned dealers use all names that are sent them, whether they secure them by fair means or foul.

We fear that an entire cure of the evil is hopeless; still it is plain that the press cannot avoid the imputation of criminality in the matter in question without greater circumspection than has hitherto been used. We believe that it is the solemn duty of the religious press, especially, to refuse all advertisements in a certain line, unless the character of the advertiser is entirely above suspicion. Nothing but the most scrupulous vigilance and the most conscientious purpose of editors to do right can defeat the base and subtle arts of these shameless creatures to make the newspaper the emissary of Satan.

Davenport, Iowa.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

The Plymouth Congregational church in Charleston, S. C., has a Sabbath-school of 448 scholars.

—The power for good of Sabbath-school conventions is observed by those even who reject Christianity. The *Jewish Messenger* asks whether it is not possible for their people in New York City to have a convention of their Sabbath (that is Saturday) *and Sunday*-school teachers. "The results," it says, "of such a conference could only be beneficial."

—The Methodist Episcopal S.-S. Union publishes the *Sunday-school Advocate*, which had last year a circulation of 352,500 copies. They issued last year 6,104,981 Sunday-school books, bound and in paper covers. Their schools number 15,292, their officers and teachers 171,695, their scholars 1,083,525. There have been 119,428 conversions reported in the Sabbath-schools during the past four years.

—The new Lord Justice of England, Sir W. Page Wood, has been for very many years a regular and devoted teacher in the Sunday-school. He is, moreover, known at Westminster Abbey as "the gentleman who never misses early service." Sir W. P. Wood's house is in Great George street, and, summer or winter, wet or dry, when he is in town, he never misses the early morning service at the abbey."

—The first Sunday-school in Paris was opened in 1822, eighty years after the example set by Robert Raikes. Several years, however, passed before Sunday-schools were fully recognized and appreciated in the French Reformed Church. A central society for Sunday-schools was organized in Paris in 1852, and has been very active. In that great city there are now fifty-one Sunday-schools. Spread over the seventy-two departments of the empire, there are 636 Sunday-schools, attended by about 30,000 children.

—A few years ago some young persons, several of them theological students, established the "Providence Sabbath-school," in a part of Allegheny City, Pa., remote from Evangelical churches. Their zealous and well-directed labors are now being richly rewarded. They have a school of over six hundred children, and an excellent corps of teachers; and on Sabbath, the 19th, they dedicated to the uses of the school a neat and commodious building, having three rooms, erected at a cost of near five thousand dollars.

—On leaving Dublin, a farewell tea-meeting was given to Rev. E. P. Hammond. Its special object was to bring together those who, during his visit, had been hopefully led to Christ. Many who had been earnest in promoting the meetings were also invited. Though the evening was very stormy, over a thousand were present, including hundreds of happy children. Mr. Hammond has since been laboring in Glasgow, in the churches of Dr. Paterson and Mr. A. A. Bonar. The meetings have been very solemn and fruitful of good. A report of one of his meetings says that while he spoke of the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus the utmost solemnity pervaded the youthful audience, and at the close more than a hundred children remained to the inquiry meeting, weeping for their sins.

—Rev. W. B. Truax, missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Illinois since 1861, in leaving that work for the agency of the Chicago Theological Seminary, thus sums up his labors and their statistical results: "In reviewing my work for six years and some months I find that God has enabled me to organize 299 new Sunday-schools (an average of about forty for each year), with 2,125 teachers and 10,889 scholars. I have aided, by addresses, donations, and otherwise, 796 schools, having 9,314 teachers and 69,064 scholars—total, 1,095 schools, 11,439 teachers, and 77,903 scholars. These have been furnished with books, etc., of the value of $4,725 35 by sale or gift." Such are the "dry bones" of figures. Clothed with flesh and blood, and animated by the breath of spiritual life, in the children thus taught and saved, what a work!

—Five years ago, when the Fourth Baptist church of St. Louis settled their present pastor, it had a membership of 59, very lowly and very poor. Every one of them was at once identified with the Sabbath-school. The surrounding territory was districted and thoroughly and frequently canvassed for scholars, both old and young. The Sabbath-school was made the right hand of the church; and, without a single protracted meeting having been held, or any extra means adopted, by the stated weekly appointments of church and Sabbath-school, souls have been converted almost weekly, and at one time the ordinance of baptism was administered in the church for 24 successive Sabbaths. The church has in the past five years increased its membership from 59 to 416, and is now the largest Baptist church west of the Mississippi. Other schools can learn much from the methods of the Benton-street Mission, as narrated in a little pamphlet by the superintendent, Mr. E. D. Jones.

—The Sunday-school apostle, Mr. R. G. Pardee, who has been working for weeks aiding the work of reconstructing the South, has held very successful S.-S. conventions in the principal cities of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Though an outspoken anti-slavery man; he was everywhere welcomed, for where will not love for children make friends? He writes us:

"In every place my reception has been cordial and the hospitality most generous. The churches and Sunday-schools have made good progress toward reconstruction since the war closed, and they were anxious to hear of the progress and present position of the Sunday-schools in the North. A deep and earnest interest has been apparent on the part of pastors and people; but we can hardly look for as vigorous and efficient action as we behold, for instance, in Illinois. Nevertheless, some ministers and laymen promise aggressive action.

Many of the people are poor, yet it is not so apparent as I expected. I have seen but two persons begging in the trip. The whites seem murmuring and fearful; but the blacks appear quiet and steady, most of them industrious, and all I saw were peaceful. I saw none of them that were suffering, as far as I knew. All are very eager to learn. Their schools, churches, and Sabbath-schools are crowded. One of the prominent city pastors said to me: 'In yon gallery I always had 300 negro hearers; but since emancipation not one.' Families speak of *their* servants as good and faithful; but of the black generally they can hardly speak peaceably. In one city, where I was hospitably entertained, I remarked to my host: 'How superior your bread and cooking is.' 'Yes,' replied the gentleman, 'my colored cook, Hetty, is the best in the state.' The next morning I remarked the fine garden, pruning, etc.; and was told it was all the work of Gil, the colored gardener. The next day, on passing through the street with me, mine host was annoyed by observing some negroes, and remarked, 'I wish every black was out of the state.' Coolly and quietly, I said, 'You'll let me have Hetty, I suppose.' 'Oh, no!' said he, earnestly. 'We could not get along without Hetty.' 'Well, then,' said I, 'give me Gil.' 'No,' said he, 'we couldn't spare Gil.' 'Well,' says I, 'don't you suppose everybody almost has Hettys and Gils that they can't spare? Don't you see you can't get along without the blacks any more than they can get along without you?' He smiled assent, and yielded the position gracefully.

The old slaveholders generally declare their gladness that slavery is finally disposed of, and that emancipation was immediate and not gradual. They also declare their belief that God evidently intended to do away with slavery, otherwise he would have given success to the rebel arms.

A prominent Southron remarked that 'John C. Calhoun ought to have taught the South that the Abolitionists were an executive committee of the civilized world to point to the doing away of slavery.' There is a great and important work to be done in the South, and this is mainly to be done with the children; for, said a minister, 'We can't do much with the older people in the South.' May the Lord bless the effort. R. G. P.

TEMPERANCE.

—WHO KILLED TOM ROPER?

Who killed Tom Roper?
Not *I*, said new Cider,
I couldn't kill a *speller*.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said strong Ale,
I make men tough and hale;
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said *Lager Beer!*
I don't intoxicate. D'ye hear? (cross)
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said Bourbon Whisky,
I make sick folk spry and frisky;
The doctors say so; don't *they* know
What quickens blood that runs too slow?
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said sparkling old Champagne,
No *poor* man e'er by *me* was slain.
I cheer the rich in lordly halls,
And *scorn* the place where the drunkard falls.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *we*, said various other wines;
What! juice of grapes, product of *vines*,
Kill a man! The Bible tells
That wine all other drinks excels.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Nor *I*, said Holland Gin;
To charge such a crime to me is a *sin*.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Nor *I*, spoke up the Brandy strong,
He grew too poor to buy me long;
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said Medford Rum;
He was almost gone before I come.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.

Ha, ha! laughed old Prince Alcohol,
Each struck the blow that made him fall;
And all that helped to make him toper
My agents were to kill Tom Roper.

—*Temperance Banner.*

—Disraeli, the prime minister of England, is openly charged with having lately spoken in Parliament more than once while under the influence of strong drink!

—A stormy meeting of ratepayers was lately held in Charlton, England; and it is no wonder they stormed. It seems that the guardians who have the charge of the poor brought in, among the items of expenditure, the sum of *six hundred pounds* for intoxicating drinks! The ratepayers thought it monstrous that such a charge should be made to support the very interest that gives occasion for most of the poor-rate.

—Dr. Collenotte, one of the most eminent physicians of Germany, says: "For twenty-one years I have banished all intoxicants from my practice; and during that period I have made no fewer than one hundred and eighty thousand medical visits. And I hesitate not to say that the recoveries have been more numerous and more rapid than they were during the years I followed the usual practice and administered brandy, wine, and beer."

—The passage of the new license law in Massachusetts (which Gov. Bullock, though decidedly opposed to it, had not the courage to veto) is making a profound excitement among the friends of temperance and prohibition. A state convention is to be held in Boston, on the 13th of May, Rev. Dr. Miner and 4,700 others having signed a call for that purpose.

of the summer, his translation of the New Testament, to be placed by the side of his well-known and much-esteemed translations of the prophetical portions of the Old Testament.

Potter, J. D., Cong., the evangelist, is laboring in North Cornwall, Ct.

Read, Dr., Bapt., having tendered his resignation as president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., a movement is on foot among the friends of the college to prevail on him to withdraw it and remain at the head of the college.

Rice, Nathan, D.D., Presb., late of this city, is elected president of Westminster College, Mo.

Robinson, Charles S., D.D., Presb., of Brooklyn, has gone to be pastor of the American chapel, Paris.

Stewart, A. M., Presb., is appointed to visit the Assembly's home missions on the Pacific coast.

Thurston, Asa, Cong., twenty-eight years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, died on the 11th of March.

Vanderveer, C. D., Ref. (Dutch), secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, died April 11th.

Weston, H. G., D.D., Bapt., of this city, has accepted the presidency of the Crozier Theological Seminary, near Philadelphia.

Westwood, Dr., Meth., has been appointed by the bishop to look after the interests of the M. E. Church in Omaha.

Worcester, John H., D.D., Cong., is acting professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Vermont.

The Children's Column.

BID'S TRIAL.

"I WISH I had some *real* playthings, like Em. Shaw's; everything I've got is make-believe," I said, discontentedly, as I sat before my play-house, examining article after article, and then the collected whole, with a weary, dissatisfied, air.

Until within a very few weeks that play-house had seemed to me a marvel of beauty. We children—Annie, Kate, Mary, and I—had the garret all to ourselves. Annie's house was in the southwest corner, and constituted the town of Milford. Kate's was in the southeast corner, and was the town of Orange. Mary's and mine were close together, and we had a little store between, so we called that a city; and, of course, that was New Haven. The great old-fashioned chimney, with its rough stones coming out into the room, filled the whole north side of the garret, and that we made believe to be West Rock. You'll easily guess what state we lived in, and what part of it, from seeing how we named our towns.

The garret was so large that it was really quite a nice doll journey from Milford to Orange, and from both places to the city. Mary and I used always to be very glad to see our "country cousins" when they came to visit us; and we never treated them to "cold shoulder," but gave them the very best we had—even if after they were gone we did say sometimes to each other, "It is strange how kind of countrified folks will get to looking who live so far from the city!"

We would sometimes invite them to join us on a picnic on West Rock. Then we started early in the morning—of our doll day—and had a long and toilsome ascent in our box-wagons up the rough stones of the chimney, till we came to a place where it took an abrupt cant in the opposite direction, and where there was quite a large flat stone; this was the top of the rock, and here we had our seed-cakes, and our ginger-nuts, and our one or two raisins, which perhaps we had saved for days for this special occasion.

My house—which I have said was in the city, and which I had heretofore considered very grand—was what remained of a little hanging book-case which had once hung in my own room, but which mother had taken down because the upper shelf came off. I considered this rather of an improvement, because it made the ceiling of my upper story so much higher. I had two good floors, well-defined and shut in by the book-case sides. All the other children had to set up boxes to wall in their play-houses, (for you must remember this was ever so many years ago, when children did not usually have such elegant things to play with as they do now). Then in the middle of my parlor I had a gorgeous mirror—it had been the looking-glass in the top of my grown-up sister's work-box; and I had an elegant glass pier-table—it was the bottom and standard of a glass preserve-dish; and I had beautiful carpets—strips of heavy brocade silk ribbon, which had come to me by some chance; and, most wonderful of all, I had a stuffed rocking-chair, which my Sister Jule had given me for a Christmas present. She cut it out of pasteboard and covered it with black silk. You see I really was the best housekeeper and had the finest house in all the garret. How proud I had been about it! But now I sat before it discontentedly. All its beauty in my eyes had passed away. I had been playing of late with Em. Shaw. Her father was a candy-peddler, and used to travel round the country in a great covered wagon, with four horses; and almost every week, when he came home, he would bring Em. something. She had a black sofa with red velvet back and seat, and some beautiful red wooden chairs with blue bottoms, and a table with a real drawer, and ever so many other things, that I cannot remember now; but, dear me! how I used to know every one of them then, and sigh over them too. Everything I had in my play-house was make-believe," except just that rocking-chair; and that seemed about half so—for, though I used to think it was so grand, I knew now that it wasn't bought, but that Jule made it.

Well! Christmas came at last, and Santa Claus, having heard my murmurs, I suppose, had granted me my heart's desire. It was a bureau, about three inches high and two wide, and it had two drawers in it! I don't think the world ever, before or since, has contained a richer or a prouder creature than I was that Christmas! At last I had a real piece of furniture. To be sure, the drawers weren't big enough to hold even a doll-baby's handkerchief; still, they were drawers, and would shove in and out, and it was as nice as anything Em. Shaw had, and my bliss was complete! Indeed, so proud was I that I subverted my gift from its natural design, a place in the play-house, and carried it round with me, to exhibit my treasure on all possible occasions. But ah! how short-lived is earthly happiness; and children must learn the lesson.

Just a little while before this, there had been a new play-house set up in the previously unoccupied corner of the garret. My father had taken into the family a little girl who was the daughter of an old friend. Her mother had died, and her father was very poor; and so father had taken his little girl. She was younger than I, and very small of her age, and had large black eyes, with a general expression of injured innocence. And my sister—the one that made me the rocking-chair, and gave me the work-box glass—had now reached the sentimental age; and so she called Sophia (that was her name) her *protegé*, and made much of her. I did not at all know what that word meant, but I thought it was something very disagreeable; for Jule took no notice of me now, and every nice thing that she had to give away went into the play-house of this *protegé*. So you see, I did not love the newcomer very much. My new treasure had not been mine a great while—not long enough for me to tire of it in the least—when father called me to him one day, saying, "What has Bid got here?" Quite proud and delighted, I exhibited my gift. I was disappointed to see it did not make the impression on him which I had expected. He was a stern man, of few words. He looked at it a few moments; and then, as he handed it back, he said, "This is more fit for Sophia than for you. You may give it to her."

My father's word was a court with no appeals. I dare not remonstrate. I dare not tell him that bureau was dear to me as the apple of my eye, that it was my first *real* plaything, that it was the only thing I had that was one bit like Em. Shaw's. I turned away in silence, rushed for my garret, met the now almost hated *protegé* on my way; and in, I fear, no very gracious manner, gave her my treasure, and then by the dear old play-house gave way to my grief. Never a broker on Wall street when a fall in "Erie" had left him penniless, never a woman of the world when her grand mansion was swept from her by a single turn of fortune's wheel, was more utterly heart-broken than I. With Mrs. Browning, I can say, "I have met with many losses; and my first was of" that bureau!

But Time, who heals all wounds, at last spread his balm over mine. The family had forgotten all about my trial, and life had begun to look cheerful again, even to me. One night, some months after, father came home from the city—the actual New Haven—at the close of a day's trading. We children all went out to the wagon, as usual, to help him bring in his bundles. There was a pair of shoes for Kate, and some groceries, and some brooms, and a square bundle, which he said was books, and we might put them in the schoolroom. And there was another big bundle, bigger than the books; and he did not say what that was, but he gave it to me, and said, "Carry it carefully, and put it on the table in the sitting-room." I did so; and of course, I wondered what it could possibly be. Not because there was anything very mysterious in the looks of the bundle itself; but because he had told us what everything else was, but had not said one word about that.

Well, he came in and took his supper just as usual. Talked with mother about all he had done during the day, spoke to Kate about her shoes, spoke about the books, but never referred to the bundle; and there I was, dying to know what was in it. It got to be almost my bedtime, and I feared I must go to bed with my curiosity unsatisfied; when father, just as he was taking up the paper for his evening reading, laid it down again, and, looking round, as if an idea had just come to his mind, said, "Oh! where is that bundle you brought in, Bid?"

I flew to it. It was in his lap in a twinkling. But it was done up in brown wrappings, and closely tied. He would not cut a single knot, but untied every one! But all were done at length; and, as he took off the last wrapping, it burst forth like a butterfly from its shell—the most beautiful bureau! Solid mahogany, a foot high, with three drawers, the upper one with a "swell front"; and, on a small scale, finer than any bureau mother had in the house, except the one with the carved lion's claws in the "spare chamber!"

Father did not say one word about my former trial and struggle, or how pleased he was that his little girl had obeyed unhesitatingly his commands. He only spoke these words—but they told all the rest: "*There is a bureau about big enough for Bid!*"

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

THE Established Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland pays $15,000 in annuities to ministers' widows. The secretary who disburses the fund receives $3,000 salary, and his clerk $750.

—It is estimated from official documents that 1,743,491 men have been killed during the last fourteen years in the wars of which the various very Christian nations have been so proud.

—The brutal law against the Jews recently proposed in the Chamber at Bucharest is not to be passed. Thanks to the energetic remonstrances of most of the great civilized powers of Europe, it was thrown out by a majority of 96 to 12.

—The annual amount paid for the naval and military budgets of Europe amount to the astounding amount of $600,000,000. The loss of labor by the withdrawal of so many men from productive industry is as much more, while the interest on capital invested in these establishments is $150,000,000.

—Sir Roderick Murchison has been elected, by the Academy of Sciences in Paris, foreign member, in place of the late Prof. Faraday. There are only eight such members, and the honor is regarded by men of science as the highest which a man of science can receive. Geology has snatched the honor from electricity.

—Mr. Whitworth, inventor of the Whitworth cannon, has given the British Government $500,000 for the technical scientific education of young men. It is the most munificent gift to the public by any Englishman of the century, and second only to that of Mr. Peabody to the poor of London.

—Mr. Gladstone's thrust at a part of one of Mr. Disraeli's speeches, asserting that it "appeared to be due to the influences of a heated imagination," was received with cheers and laughter. They say that it was more than suspected that he meant to imply that the premier was carried away by the liquor he had been drinking.

—A Dutch observer named Jannsen has convinced himself, by careful observations of the spectra of Mars and Saturn and of some of the fixed stars, that it is proved by this delicate method of analysis that water exists in those distant bodies. Strange that we can put a star into our etherial crucibles and decide of what elements—hydrogen, or iron, or potassium—it is composed.

M. Donné, who has so long and ably supported the theory of the spontaneous generation of organic life, admits that his latest researches, so far from supporting heterogeny, convince him that it is impossible to evolve life except from living germs. The fact that a minute vegetable growth has been found within the starch-cells of the artichoke is no proof of spontaneous generation.

—The Queen of Saxony has expressed displeasure at the "untidy, disheveled" style of wearing the hair which has lately come into fashion. Having frequently to receive English and American ladies, who "sometimes appear with their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders," her Majesty has established a regulation that all persons with such coiffures shall not be admitted at court.

—Disraeli writes a letter to a High Churchman, expressing his high respect for that party, and dated "*Maundy Thursday.*" The Jew is the defender of the Orthodox faith, and nominates deans and bishops. He is said to be very popular with the Queen. Mr. Bright, referring to his peculiar system of policy, excites a laugh by comparing him to the man—"certainly not a cabinet minister but only a mountebank"—who sold pills to keep off an expected earthquake.

—The relative commonness of various names in England is indicated by the following table of births in 1865 of children with the following surnames:

Order.	*Names.*	*Births.*
1	Smith	10,508
2	Jones	9,619
3	Williams	6,798
4	Taylor	5,033
5	Davies	4,547
6	Brown	4,416
7	Thomas	3,619
8	Evans	3,798
9	Roberts	3,191
10	Johnson	2,830

—At a church in Leeds the rector lately gave notice that "the young ladies" who were candidates for confirmation would meet at the parsonage; but that "the young women" were to assemble in the schoolroom! It is a question which of the two female sets was the most complimented—the ladies who were not considered womanly, or the women who were not regarded as sufficiently ladylike to assemble at the parsonage.

—Queen Victoria is said to be very regular in attendance on divine service, and notices the absence of any of her servants. On one occasion, at Balmoral, last season, she asked one of her attendants on a Monday morning, "Why were you not at the kirk yesterday?" He answered, "Please your Majesty, the morning was wet." "Oh, fie!" said the Queen; "who could have expected a Scotchman to plead that excuse? It was not too wet for me."

—In the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne there are accounts of a religious movement which is almost entirely in the hands of women. They go about among the laboring people, read the Bible to them, and converse on religious topics with great enthusiasm. Several of them preach on Sundays; and among these a Miss Wilson, described as having a "pleasing countenance and a winning way with her," is gaining some repute as a pulpit orator.

—A bill has been presented to Parliament to authorize the post-office department to buy up all the telegraphs in the United Kingdom. The policy of the measure rests on the same grounds as that of the post-office, and the occasion of it is the expense of telegraphing in England compared with the Continent, being three or four times as great. As a result, while in Belgium there is one telegram to thirty-seven letters, and in Switzerland to sixty-nine, in England there is but one telegram to 121 letters.

—A new sect—we can scarce call it religious—has sprung up in France, composed of people who have solemnly bound themselves not only to abstain from going to church and from permitting any religious observances in their households, but not to let any priest officiate at their marriages, or at the naming, marrying, or burying of their children, or to enter their houses or hold communication with members of their families on any pretext; and, finally, they engage not to accept religious counsel in case of sickness, and by a written document to prohibit any priest from officiating at their interment. In Paris they have taken for their motto, "Act as you think."

—The Bishop of Lichfield lately attended the opening of an iron church for a colliery district in his diocese, and, finding the highly respectable congregation before him had been admitted by ticket and the colliers excluded, his lordship, instead of ascending the pulpit, on leaving the chancel of the church, proceeded to the outer porch and preached to the multitude of pitmen and others there assembled in the open air. Dr. Chalmers once left the church in a similar way, when he found that a fashionably dressed audience had usurped the places of the poor in a mission district. Before leaving them, he charged them with having been guilty of the most flagrant breach of the Sabbath observance of which he had ever heard.

"It's the county directory, my dear; I thought it wouldn't hurt."

"Oh!" muttered the reverend gentleman, who had himself such a strong sense of humor as made the effort to repress it the severest trial in his professional life. But he carried his point; and, though the funeral was allowed to proceed, the officiating minister was confined, even in appearance, to extemporaneous remarks.—*Chambers's Journal.*

BENEDICT ARNOLD—*A Relic of the Traitor.*—The New Haven *Palladium* says: We have seen the identical sign that used to hang out over the store of Benedict Arnold when he traded in Water street, in this city; and we present below a copy of it as near as a sign can be copied on paper. It is about three and a half feet long and two and a half broad. The sign is black, and the letters look, at first glance, as if put on with yellow paint; but on close inspection they are discovered to be gilt.

The sign was found sometime since in the garret of the house in which Arnold lived (opposite his store), and is now the property, we learn, of Mr. Jacob T. Hotchkiss, who has permitted it to be deposited in the museum. We have followed the style, proportions, and pointing of the letters on the sign very nearly. There was one peculiarity, however, that we could not well imitate—viz., the dots of the i's in the motto, which on the sign are inverted commas instead of mere dots. It will be seen that there is no point between the name and the occupation. Both sides of the sign are precisely alike. The motto, "Sibi Totique," is translated thus: "*For himself, for the whole,*" or "*for all.*" The first sentence is most decidedly appropriate to the man, "who was for himself in all things."

B. ARNOLD DRUGGIST,
Book-Seller, &c—
FROM LONDON.
Sibi Totique.

When Arnold was in London we are at this moment unable to tell. He was engaged when here in the trade of horses and mules to the West Indies; and it is probable that his visit to London was while he was in business, though that is mere conjecture. He was born in Norwich, in this state, in January, 1740, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that city; and a very troublesome apprentice he was too.

POWERLESS GODS.—A Chinese god factory was visited by the Rev. Mr. Allen, a Methodist minister; and when he expressed his astonishment at the familiarity with which the workmen in clay treated the gods and goddesses of war, wealth, thunder, water, fire, mercy, revenge, they with the utmost *sang froid* replied that they were yet powerless, being destitute of the *ling*, or "spirit." Those designed for toys, therefore, are never endowed with that living spirit; nor are the others until the time of their installment as a reigning divinity. At that time, however, they are possessed of the "*ling*" by means of a small hole in the center of the back if the idol be diminutive, or a large oblong one in the more august; in which there are deposited pearls, gems, or some of the more precious metals, such as gold and silver, of various estimation. The hole is then closed and sealed, the god perfected, and henceforth worshiped, as well by his makers as those who are ignorant of his origin. This fact will also assist us to account, at least in part, for the iconoclastic fury of the rebels. They were to despoil and destroy them, not so much because they loved the idol less, but because they loved the gold his back contained more.

PEBBLES.

HOWEVER, I'm not denyin' the women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.—*Mrs. Poyser.*

"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

THIS "notis" is posted on a tree by the roadside in North Weare, N. H.: "Awl persons are Forbid To Pick buries or Plums of on this pease. p. s. Nor blrbres."

IN Roxbury, Mass., a cradle and a coffin factory are located side by side. The name of the town may perhaps account for this coincidence—Rox standing for the cradles and bury for the coffins.

"ARE you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?" said a minister to a sick man. "Oh, no. I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse."

A MINISTER, traveling through the provinces some years ago, asked the old lady on whom he called what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity? "Oh! I think it a good doctrine, if people would live up to it."

SAYS the *Court Journal:* An apocryphal story is told of the recent removal of the jaw from a living person, and its reinhesitment, by a Parisian surgeon. Would somebody remove Mr. Train's "jaw," and forget to put it back?

WHEN a certain facetious doctor was asked how they could commemorate the discovery of ether, he replied, "Very simple. One pe'estal! Two statues! Morton here! Jackson there! Underneath the simple inscription, 'To Ether!'"

PRETTY girl to Charles: "Charley, how far is it round the world? Isn't it twenty-four thousan—" Charles (who adores pretty girl, put both arms around her)—"That's all a mistake, my love; its only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him, "Dear Charley."

Selections.

FAINTING BY THE WAY.

THE way seems dark about me—overhead
The clouds have long since met in gloomy spread,
And, when I looked to see the day break through,
Cloud after cloud came up with volume new.

And in that shadow I have passed along,
Feeling myself grow weak as it grew strong,
Walking in doubt, and searching for the way,
And often at a stand, as now to-day.

And if before me on the path there lies
A spot of brightness from imagined skies,
Imagined shadows fall across it too,
And the far future takes the present's hue.

Perplexities do throng upon my sight,
Like scudding fog-banks, to obscure the light;
Some new dilemma rises every day,
And I can only shut my eyes and pray.

Lord, I am not sufficient for these things.
Give me the light that thy sweet presence brings;
Give me thy grace, give me thy constant strength—
Lord, for my comfort now appear at length.

It may be that my way doth seem confused,
Because my heart of thy way is afraid;
Because my eyes have constantly refused
To see the only opening thou hast made.

Because my will would cross some flowery plain
Where thou hast thrown a hedge from side to side;
And turneth from the stony walk of pain,
Its trouble or its case not even tried.

If thus I try to force my way along,
The smoothest road encumbered is for me;
For were I as an angel, swift and strong,
I could not go unless allowed by thee.

And now I pray thee, Lord, to lead thy child—
Poor wretched wanderer from thy grace and love—
Whatever way thou pleasest through the
So it but take her to thy home above.

THE CANARY'S FUNERAL.

THERE was a canary, which died in a very sad manner, the victim of a divided devotion, and the fact that everybody's business is nobody's business. His fate was that of Ugolino, and affected us all, both great and small, more than I like to confess. Pretty Dickey, our sweet singer, dead in his cage, and no seed in his little box for days! More genuine tears were shed for him than falls to the lot of most blood-relations.

Well, the children did their best. They belonged to a clergyman's family in the country; and this was the procession I saw issuing from his house, and winding its sad way toward the kitchen-garden, where a duodecimo grave had been dug under a gooseberry-bush with wooden spades. The chief-mourner, aged eight, preceded it, bathed in tears and carrying ostrich feathers on a little board, as though it was something going to the baker's. Then a small clergywoman, with a pair of papa's bands, and an enormous book, which she could scarcely carry, and manage the white sheet as well which served her for surplice. Then the coffin was borne by two trembling little ones, their faces peeping out of the velvet pall which had once formed the skirt of their mother's dinner-dress. Lastly the youngest child of the family, hardly sensible of the extent of the domestic calamity, but bearing the dinner-bell, with instructions to toll slowly. All of a sudden (to these), as the old plays say, enters the real rector, rushing bareheaded out of the study, with ejaculations against this monstrous impiety. (It was like a Catholic demonstration interfered with by Orangemen.) "Such a shocking proceeding could not be permitted. Who," he would like to know, "had put it into their heads?"

Mamma had lent the pall, and also the sheet, which they were to be careful not to drag in the mud. And presently mamma appeared (like the military), to put down both factions.

"I won't have it, my dear," cried the rector. "What will the neighbors say?" (with an apprehensive eye at the high wall that interposed between the rectory and the village).

"Pooh, pooh. The children were really very fond of poor Dickey, you know."

"Well, at all events, they shall have no book," said the rector, snatching it away from his deputy. "Why, it's downright wicked."

CHAPPED hands, face, and all roughness of the skin certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the troubles of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN is one of the largest, best printed, and most spirited papers in New York. Send for a specimen copy. Sent post-paid free to any address. J. N. HALLOCK, Manager, 82 and 84 Nassau street. P.-O. Box 6695.

COLGATE AND COMPANY'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP is the best for toilet use. It is composed of healing ingredients, and, being combined with Glycerine, is particularly adapted to the delicate skin of ladies and infants.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having their shirts, linen, and laundry washing of the most perfect whiteness, and without being spotted, should use the Patent Soluble Blueing Bag. It never fails. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and by PLYMOUTH COLOR CO., 106 and 108 Fulton st., N. Y.

Hull's Extra Family Soap.
UNADULTERATED, ABSOLUTELY PURE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
OFFICE 32 PARK ROW.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AP'L 28, 1868.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Premium	@—
Extra	18¾@19
First quality	17 @17¾
Second quality	15 @16
Third quality	13 @13¾
Inferior	12 @12½
Average of all sales about	@—

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Extra, Wooled	8¾@ 9
Choice	8 @ 8¼
Good	7½@ 7¾
Fair	7 @ 7¼
Common	6
Prime Shaved	5 @ 8
Extra Lambs	17 @18
Good	15 @16
Common to Fair	12 @14

COWS AND CALVES.

Choice	$85@100
Good	80@ 90
Fair	60@ 75
Inferior	@—
Common	40@ 50

VEAL CALVES.

Extra and Choice	10¾@11½
Good	8½@10
Fair	7 @ 8
Inferior	5 @ 6½

SWINE.

	Live, per cwt.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed, prime to choice	$10 25 @10 50	12½@13
Corn-fed, common to fair	9 00 @ 10 00	12½@12¾

TALLOW is in light supply, and, with good demand, prices are firm. We quote 12¼@12¾c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried Apples, unless fine cut or sliced, are very dull; but there was more inquiry than last week. Peaches are easier and more offering. There is nothing doing in the balance of the list. We quote:

Apples, State and Western, per lb	7¾@ 9¾
Peaches, pealed, per lb	16 @20
do. unpeeled, halves, per lb	11 @11¾
do. do. quarters, "	8½@ 9¾

SEEDS.—The market is firm and more doing. We quote:

Clover, new, per lb	9¼@10¾
Flaxseed, prime, per bush	$2 65@2 70
Timothy, per bush	$2 25@2 50

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for THE INDEPENDENT, by David W. Lewis, Commission Merchant, No. 62 Pearl street.

Commission on Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc., is 5per ct. Flour, Grain etc., 2½ per cent.

Marking-plates furnished when desired.

GOLD ranged at 138@140.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 6,109 pkgs. There has been an increase of receipts from this state, and it now begins to come from Ohio and the West. The market this Spring has been maintained beyond the most sanguine expectations. This week prices ran down to 32 cents on Wednesday, sold on Thursday at 30 cents, Friday at 48 and 50 cents, and Saturday at 46 cents, with a strong tendency to lower rates. There is good demand for Western Reserve Butter, which is much inquired for by city market trade at say 45 and 47 cents.

It is noticeable that some of the veterans in the trade, after a furlough of one or more years, have again returned. Mr. Noble, of the old house of Condit & Noble, comes back after a vacation, most of which has been spent in Europe. The style of the new concern will be Noble & Betts. Mr. Condit, late of Condit & Betts, conducts business under the style of Condit & Yellowlee.

Major Hawley, late of Hawley & Howe, connecthimself with the Bombers, and returns to active business life after a partial retirement. Mr. Howe has associated with him Messrs. Joyce & Jones, and goes on in the old location. Mr. Harry Burrell, of Herkimer County, the pioneer of the cheese trade and the eldest man in it, is represented here by Mr. David H. Burrell, under the style of H. Burrell & Co. The "Trade" may at least congratulate themselves that the business has attractions sufficient to induce a return to it by those who were partially released or entirely "out of the harness." We quote:

New Butter	47 @50
Fine Oh1 Butter	45 @50
Fair to Good Oh1 Butter	33 @45
Store-packed Butter	25 @30
Grease	18 @15

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 41?? pkgs. Prices were a trifle lower, but the business goes on, and stock is being well reduced. Some arrivals of new will be here soon. We quote:

Factories, fresh	16 @17
do. seconds	15 @16
Private dairies, fresh	15 @16
do. do. seconds	13 @15
Common and skims	6 @10

EGGS.—Shad and Veal are plenty and lower, and the demand for Eggs has lessened. We note a decline of 1 and 3 cents per dozen. We quote:

Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, per doz	25 @—
Western, per doz	25 @—
Egg Oats, per bush	60 @70

POULTRY.—There is no change to note. There is but little arriving. We quote:

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkies, per lb	25 @28
Fowls and Chickens, per lb	24 @25
Ducks, per pair	$1 50 @1 75
Geese, Western, per pair	2 50 @ 2 75

GAME.—There is scarcely stock enough coming to warrant quotations. Pigeons sold at $1@1 12 per doz.

BEANS.—The Bean market is a mere repetition of last week's rates. There is but little stock to do with. We quote:

Marrows, per bush. Cls	$5 90@6 00
Mediums, " "	5 60@5 70
Kidneys, " "	6 00@6 10
Mixed kinds, "	5 25@5 50

Barley ..... 2 20 @ 2 25
Barley Malt .. 2 20 @ 2 22
Oats, State .. — @ —
" Jersey .. — @ —
Peas, black eye .. — @ —
GUNPOWDER.—DUTY: 40 cents ₩ lb. and 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ₩25lb .. a 4 30
Shipping .. — a 4 50
Rifle .. 5 50 a —
HAY.—
Timothy, ₩100 lb .. 80 a—85
HEMP.—DUTY: Russia, $40; Manilla & Am., $15; Italian, $40; Sisal and Sunn, $15 ₩ ton.
Russia (clean) .. 250 00 a —
Manilla .. — a —
gold .. — a 11
Jute, gold .. 165 00 a 167 00
Amer. and Oh1 .. 2 240 00 a —
Do. dressed .. 320 00 a 360 00
HIDES.—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent. ad valorem, gold
R. G. A. R. Cows
Gn Slk Cow .. — a 11
Do. do. gr. slkd .. — a 20
Oronoco .. — a —
San Juan .. — a 16
Savanilla, etc .. 12 a 12¾
Maracaibo Slkd .. 11 a —
Maranh. oxen .. 11 a 12¾
Matanzas, ox .. 13 a 17
P. Cabello .. 14 a 15
Vera Cruz .. 15 a —
Dry South'd .. 11 a 13

Calcutta Buff'd .. 11 a 11½
Do. Kips, Buffed .. 14 a 15
Do. dry-salted .. — a —
Black, dry .. — a —
Green, Sa West .. — a 11
City Slaughter .. 11¼a 13
BONES.—DUTY: 20c. ₩ bu.
Cubs, ₩ gal., duty paid
Cuba Inhond .. 35 a 56
HOPS.—DUTY: 8 cts. ₩ lb.
1867 .. 30 a 60
1866 .. 15 a 40
Bavarian .. 30 a 40
HORNS.—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R.
G. & C. .. 600 a 650
INDIGO.—DUTY, free.
Bengal, ₩ r .. 1 10 a 2 00
Madras, gold .. 85 a 1 00
Manilla, gold .. 70 a —
Caracoa, gold .. 80 a 1 05
Guatemala, gd .. 1 10 a 1 45
IRON.—DUTY: Bars $37, R. R. ₩2,240; Holler and Plate, 1½c. ₩ lb.; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¼ ₩ lb.; Pig, $2 ₩ ton; sheet, &c. per lb.
Pig, English ₱
Scotch, Wom .. 39 00 a 42 00
Pig, American .. 37 00 a 38 00
Bar, Eng. rol .. 80 00 a 90 00
Bar, En. c'm .. 85 00 a 90 00
Sheet, Russia
1st qual ₩ lb .. 16 a —
Sheet, English
A American .. 5 a 7
LEAD.—DUTY: Pig, ₱2 00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheets, ₱2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.
Galena .. — a —
Spanish .. gold .. 6 87½a 6 90
Bar .. 10 03 a —
Sheet & Pipe .. — a 12 00
LEATHER.—DUTY: Sole, 15 ₱ cent. Upper 30 ₱ cent. ad val.
Oak (Sl) 14 ₩ .. 38 a 42
Oak, middle .. 38 a 46
Oak, heavy .. 40 a 44
Hemlock, light .. 26 a 27½
Hemlock, mid .. 25½a 26½
Hem'l'k, heavy .. 24 a 25
Hemlock, dam .. 19 a 23
LIME.—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent ad val.
Rockland, com .. a 1 25
Lump .. a 2 25
LUMBER.—DUTY: ₱ cts. ad val. Wholesale Prices.
Timber, W. I.
Mahogany .. — a —
Timber, Oak, Gn .. — a —
Do. .. — a —
Timber, Gn ₱ cub. foot .. — a —
Timber, Oak, Sq. .. — a —
Fancy woods .. — a —
per M .. 20 50 a 2200
Shingles, Cedar .. — a —
Do. shaved, ₩ bdl. .. — a —
Do. Sawed ₩ M .. — a —
Do. Ced. 2ft. 6in. .. — a —
qual. ₩ M .. — a —
Do. Cypress .. — a —
3 feet .. — a —
Laths, F. & M .. 3 00 a 3 25
Saw'd W. Oped 18 .. 3 00 a 3 25
" W. Oh1 .. 1600 a 2500
" W. Oh2 .. 6000 a 8000
Hemlock .. 9 00 a 10 00
MOLASSES.—DUTY: 8c. ₩ gal.
N. O., ₩ gal .. 9 a 95
Porto Rico .. 55 a 75
Cuba Muscov .. 48 a 55
Cuba Clared .. 46 a 48
Barbadoes .. 60 a 62½
NAILS.—DUTY: Cut, 1½c. ₩ lb.; Wrought, 2½c. ₩ lb.; Horseshoe, 3 cents ₩ lb.
Cut, 4 & 6d. .. 6 00 a 6 25
Cut, 8 & 10d. .. 5 75 a 6 00
NAVAL STORES.—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ₩ gal.; other kinds 20 ₩ cent. ad val.
Spts. Turpentine .. 5 00 a 5 25
Tar .. — a —
Wilmington .. 2 50 a 2 62½
Tar, ₩ bbl NC .. 3 00 a 3 12
Pitch .. 3 00 a 3 12½
Resin, com. oil .. a 3 30
" No 2 .. 3 00 a 3 03½
Spirits Turpen .. 73 a 76
OIL.—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1, Linseed, Flaxseed, Rape, Fish, Seal, 25 cts.; Sperm (foreign ships) 40 cts.; Sperm (domestic and whale) and other fish (foreign), 30 cts. ad val.
Olive, 12lb db'x .. a 4 12½
Olive, qr & gal .. 2 40 a 2 60
Palm, ₩ lb .. 11¼a 12
Linseed, city .. 1 14 a 1 17
Lins'd, English .. — a —
Whale .. 76 a 80
" Ref. Whit .. 82 a 85
" Ref. Sp'r .. — a —
Sperm, crude .. 2 00 a —
" W. U. bl'ch 2 15 a 2 20
Red, cur distilled .. — a 80
" No. 1 S & W .. — a 80
Lard oil S & W .. — a 90
Kerosene, ill'g .. — a 36
OIL-CAKE.—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent. ad val.
Thin ob. o'Ston .. $1 00 a $2 50
PETROLEUM.—DUTY: Crude, 20c. Ref. 40c. ₩ gal. Gravity
Crud .. — a 17½
Refined free L. S. to white .. 32½a 33
Refined in bond L. S. to white (115 test) .. 29 a —
Refined in bond white (115–120 test) .. 27 a 29
Naptha, refined (60 gravity) .. 17 a 19
PROVISIONS.—DUTY: Cheese, &c. ₩ lb.; Beef and Pork, 1 ct.; Ham, Bacon, and Lard, 2 cts. ₩ lb.
Beef, in co. ₩ bbl. .. — a —
" city .. — a —
" New cs. 20 50 a 24 50
" Primecs .. 15 00 a 20 00
" Primecity .. — a —
" Ma. Ted .. 10 00 a 15 00
Pork, Ms. Ms .. 25 25 a 27 00
" Prime .. 20 75 a 24 00
" Mess .. — a —
" Clear .. — a —
Lard, Oh bbls .. 19 a 19½
Hams, salt .. — a —
Shoulders, salt .. — a —
Beef Hams, in pickle, ₩ bbl .. — a —
Feet, neat, ₩ bbl .. — a —
Butter, Prime .. — a 58
" St. fair for .. 53 a 56
" Ohio .. — a —
Cheese .. 10 a 17
RICE.—DUTY: 2½c. ₩ lb. Paddy, 1½c. ₩ lb.
Carolina, good to prime .. 10 75 a 11 50
Rangoon, dressed .. — a —
" gold .. 7 00 a 7 25
SALT.—DUTY: Casks, 24 cts. ₩ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ₩ bush .. — a —
Liverpool Gr .. 45 a —
Wrack .. 1 05 a 1 70
" Hlgrade .. 2 00 a 2 85
Ashton .. 1 60 a 1 65
SEEDS.—DUTY: Linseed 16 cts., Hemp 16 ct. ₩ bu. cts. Rape, 2½ ct. ₩ lb.; Canary, 1 ct. ₩ lb.; Grass Seed, 20 ₱ cent. ad val.
Clover, ₩ lb .. 10½a 10¾
Timothy, Sm .. 2 40 a 2 50
Flax, Am. rough .. 2 65 a 2 70
SHOT.—DUTY: 2¾ ct. ₩ lb.
Pa. & Balt .. 11½a —
Buck, coup(c) .. 12½a —
SOAP.—DUTY: 25 ₱ cent. ad val.
Castile .. 16¾a 17
SPELTER.—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Plates, ₱1 50 per 100 lbs.
Plates .. cmd .. 6¾a 6¾
SPICES.—DUTY: Ma. 10c. ₩ lb.
Cassia in mats .. — a —
₩ lb. eld .. 32 a —
Ginger, fine .. 21 a 23
Mace, gold .. 92½a 95
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold .. 88 a 89
Pepper, gold .. 23¾a 24¼
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold .. — a —
Cloves, Amboi .. 26½a 27
SUGARS.—DUTY: 2¾ a 3½c. ₩ lb.
Cuba, Muscov .. 14 a —
Porto Rico .. 14¾a 15¾
Havana, white .. 14¾a 15¾
Havan, B

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1868.

The Impeachment Trial.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE INDEPENDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday P. M., May 4.

MANAGER BINGHAM began the closing argument on Impeachment at noon, and so far he has surpassed the anticipations of his warmest admirers. It promises to excel all that preceded it. Every seat in the galleries is filled, and senators and spectators give breathless attention. Mr. Bingham expects to close to-morrow. The verdict may not be rendered before next week. D. W. B.

THE SOILURE OF A FAIR NAME.

A GREAT man's honor, if unsullied, is a coronet on his head, to mark him a prince among men. But this diadem is not of gold, that no rust can corrupt; nor of jewels, that no mould can blight. Borrowing its luster solely from virtue, it can be stained by any touch of baseness. Fortunate is he who, amid the world's temptations, keeps his honor lustrous and unspotted; wretched is he who, in the battle of life, finds that some evil blow has struck from his brow the fair emblem of his Kingliness; despicable is he who, with deliberate purpose, uplifts his own base hand and voluntarily discrowns his own head.

Mr. Evarts, counsel for the President, has pawned his honor for a lawyer's fee. The charge is grave, but true. Let us substantiate it.

A conspicuous actor in Republican conventions, a trusted adviser in Republican councils, an ambitious orator before Republican assemblages, a once-beaten but still-aspiring Republican candidate for a United States senatorship, a leading Republican member of the recent New York State Constitutional Convention—Mr. Evarts was summoned to the President's defense, not because he was a shining light in the legal profession, but because he was an influential leader of the Republican party. The President did not look to the bar of New York to hire its most skillful advocate, but to buy its most serviceable Republican. If Mr. Johnson had been in quest simply of a great lawyer, he would have forgotten Mr. Evarts and remembered Mr. O'Conor. But Mr. O'Conor was a Democrat, and the crafty President wanted a Republican. It was not Mr. Evarts's legal ability, but his political influence, that Mr. Johnson bargained for and purchased. But Mr. Evarts, in thus making a traffic of what, among honorable men, is too precious to be an article of merchandise, parted with what no man can ever sell except by throwing his honor into the bargain.

Let us do no injustice to Mr. Evarts. If, in looking forward to the impeachment trial, he could have had his choice of sides, he probably would have chosen the prosecution; he would have preferred to act *with* his party, rather than *against* it. If the managers of the impeachment, desiring outside help, had applied to this thin, bloodless, and ambitious man—this frail Cassius—to fill the stalwart part performed by Gen. Butler, he would proudly have undertaken, however humbly he might have executed, Cæsar's task. But, with a lawyer's itching to connect his name with the greatest trial in our annals, Mr. Evarts, seeing that the opportunity was tempting, seeing that the position was unique, and seeing that the emolument was great, stipulated with his conscience that, because he had no opportunity to serve on the right side, he should therefore be justified in serving on the wrong.

Compare Mr. Evarts's too pliable moral sense with the stiffer self-respect of some of his nobler peers of the bar. For example, does any one imagine that Charles O'Conor, holding his present political views, could have been induced for any fee to *prosecute* the President? Or will any one dare to hint that William Curtis Noyes, if now alive, could have been tempted by any bribe to *defend* the President?

Look at it! Here, on one side of the Senate, sit the managers of the impeachment: would any interpretation of professional obligation or propriety have induced George S. Boutwell to plead for Andrew Johnson's escape from justice? Yonder, on the other side, sit the counsel for the defense: would any consideration of reward or distinction have moved Mr. Groesbeck, an inflexible Democrat, to plead for the President's removal by a Senate of Republicans?

No. It was reserved for Mr. Evarts, with a too facile conscience and a too easy virtue, to be equally ready to advocate one side or the other, not in a common suit at law, but in a case without parallel in law or history, and involving not only his party's success or failure, but his country's happiness or misery.

If it be answered that a lawyer may lawfully take either side of any litigated question, we do not say nay. We have no present quarrel with any general rule of the profession, even though some of its rules are not defensible in morals. No criminal can be too guilty to deserve a fair trial; and a fair trial cannot be had without counsel for the defense. Lord Brougham has taught the bar of two countries to believe that the guiltiest man's lawyer must do his utmost to prove his client guiltless—a view which the highest-toned lawyers refuse to accept. But, whether this view be correct or not, our criticism of Mr. Evarts is not at this point. If he had undertaken to defend the lowest villain who ever stabbed a fellow-creature in a midnight-brawl, his act would have had the general sanction of his profession, and should have been exempt from censure here. For he would then have been simply following the strict line of his professional duty. But, on the other hand, when Mr. Evarts laid himself, as a Republican, to the unpatriotic and base task of shielding a renegade President from the righteous and avenging judgment of the American people, he undertook an act outside of his professional obligation; an act shocking to the finer senses of higher-toned men among his professional brethren; an act indefensible in ethics; an act of which he himself seems to have privately doubted the propriety; an act concerning which he was anxious to know the opinions of his personal friends before venturing to commit it; an act for which, in the exordium of his argument, he publicly and somewhat unprofessionally apologized; an act inconsistent with an honest fealty to the great party of which he claims to be a chief; and an act directly subversive of the interests of his country.

From our previous high estimate of Mr. Evarts's patriotism and public spirit, we would as soon have expected to see him taking a commission from Copperheads in 1863 to prosecute President Lincoln for high treason, as to see him taking a commission from the same source in 1868 to defend President Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

When Warren Hastings was impeached for misgoverning India, Thomas Erskine, the greatest of English advocates, refused point-blank to undertake the criminal's defense. This refusal was given in spite of many temptations to acceptance. The impeacher was Edmund Burke; and, above all other ambitions, Erskine longed for an opportunity to cross swords with Burke in Westminster Hall. If the case had been of any other character than one involving the policies of opposing parties—if Erskine could have defended Hastings without compromising his own political integrity, and without espousing the cause of his political opponents—he would have given his right hand for such an unequaled opportunity as the trial was to afford. But happily his willingness to serve his country proved greater than his desire to profit himself; and he refused to purchase professional distinction at the price of political treachery. If, therefore, Erskine could once more open his eloquent lips and speak, what words of rebuke and contempt he would let fall on the contrasting example of Mr. Evarts, who, for the sake of figuring in a famous case, consents to counterwork both his party and his country!

Mr. Evarts had a noble opportunity not merely to repeat Erskine's example, but to stamp it into an abiding and irreversible precedent for the profession. If he had said, "I will go as far as any lawyer may or ought for the defense of any criminal; but I will never betray my party, or imperil my country, by championing the common enemy of both"—the whole world would have applauded the utterance; and the unseduced advocate would have written his name on the scroll of the noble and the great. On the other hand, the disgraceful fact that Mr. Evarts, at one of the most critical moments of our political history, in derogation of his professional honor and in antagonism to the public welfare, hired himself for lucre to be the defender of Andrew Johnson is as great a shock to the moral sense as if James Otis had been bribed by George III. to defend the Writs of Assistance, or Patrick Henry had accepted a fee to go into court to argue the validity of the Stamp Act.

Grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Evarts has put his little measure of Roger Sherman's blood to an unwonted blush by bartering for a price the safety of the Republic.

Sing to him Robert Browning's song:

> "Just for a handful of silver he left us,
> Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat."

As Mr. Evarts has refused to be a patriot for the sake of being a lawyer, let the Senate add to the loss of his honor the loss also of his case.

OUR NEW HOME.

THE intramural transfigurations which yearly occur in this commercial metropolis are among the wonders of modern times. Other cities expand their boundaries and increase their populations; but they preserve their old landmarks and old localities, and preserve mainly their characteristics. Paris has been remodeled, rebuilt, and almost recreated under the Second Empire; but the characteristics of its historic localities remain essentially the same as they were under Louis the Sixteenth. If John Hancock were to pay a visit to Boston, or Dr. Franklin come back to Philadelphia, these worthies would be at no loss to find many old familiar objects in the cities which they once inhabited. They would discover many new things; but there stands the old State House, Faneuil Hall, and Liberty Hall, and the old haunts of business-men, just as they left them. But let Alexander Hamilton or DeWitt Clinton come back to New York, and he would find nothing remaining as he left it. The shape of the island on which New York is built compels a constant change. And this change will be going on until the entire island shall be built upon, and its future increase shall radiate, or spill over into the neighboring counties from this central point.

The office of THE INDEPENDENT is now located in a spot which twenty years ago seemed likely to remain forever sacred from the inroads of commerce. Park Place was a cul-de-sac, a short street without any outlet. There are a good many such in Boston; but this was the only one of the kind in New York. Though leading out of the busiest part of Broadway, it was the quietest spot in the whole city. There were none but the quietest of private dwellings in it, and at its foot was that venerable seat of learning, called Columbia College, which in ante-revolutionary times was distinguished by the name of royalty. The venerable elms which shaded its green lawn were planted before George the Third was king. But the quiet inhabitants of Park Place were crowded out of their dingy brick houses by the irresistible march of commerce. It is only sixteen years ago since the first business office was opened in Park Place. Soon afterward Columbia College was pulled down, the venerable elms were remorselessly felled, and the place was converted into a street by extending the "no thoroughfare" through to the North River. The old Knickerbockers felt very badly about it, no doubt; but they have become used, if not hardened, to such desecrations, and made the best of it. Park Place then became a favorite and a famous place for the dry-goods business, and white marble warehouses lined it on either side. But the process of pushing trade up town has crowded all the dry-goods men out of it, and a new class of industrious workers are taking possession of it. THE INDEPENDENT now occupies one of the white marble palaces formerly devoted to dry goods, and intends remaining in it for the next decade, at least. Two other weekly newspapers, the *Nation* and the *Home Journal*, accompany it; and Park Place bids fair to become the chief haunt of the periodical publishing business. Its close neighborhood to the new post-office and to the principal daily papers renders it one of the most favorable locations for the business in the whole city. It is possible that our next move may be up to the vicinity of Central Park; but, from all appearances, the newspaper business is permanently crystallizing itself about *the* Park, *par excellence*, and THE INDEPENDENT will probably remain where it is, except in the matter of circulation, for a good many years to come.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

THE twenty-third report of the New York Prison Association lies before us; and, though we miss in its pages the wonted labor of the corresponding secretary, Dr. Wines (who has been disabled by an accident almost ever since he began to write his annual volume), it is a work of no small interest and value. It shows what has been done for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals, not only in New York, but in the rest of the United States, in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. Communications of recent date from eminent authorities in all those countries give the latest information concerning their laws and their prison discipline. Probably the incidents which we are about to relate could have happened in any of those countries, or in any state of our Union. They did happen, however, in Connecticut.

Some five years ago, a poor lad, of a vicious family in a country village, who had been taught little that was good and much that was vile, was sentenced to the state-prison at Wethersfield for four years. There he learned the trade of shoemaking, became industrious and submissive to discipline, and had a portion of his sentence remitted for good conduct. Discharged from the prison, with no provision for his employment at an honest calling, but with a strong desire to support himself honestly, he returned to his native place; where his family received him with ridicule and abuse, and where, chiefly on account of their bad reputation, he could find no work. By the advice of friends, he went on foot to Hartford, seeking employment as a shoemaker; but no one would hire a "jail-bird." When next heard from, he had committed another robbery, been tried, convicted, and sent back to Wethersfield; and it was believed by those who knew him that he had been forced again into crime by the inability to procure honest employment. The time will soon come for his second discharge, with every prospect that the bitter experience of last year will be repeated.

This is but a single case; nor is it one of those cited by the Prison Association. The facts are furnished us by a correspondent in Connecticut; but they can be paralleled almost anywhere in the civilized world, and the single case will stand as a type of thousands. Now, with what face can legislators and magistrates claim that their prison systems are reformatory to anything like the desired extent so long as these things are constantly happening?

Had the same pains been taken to make this youth a good citizen that were taken before the Connecticut election to manufacture bad citizens for the sake of their votes, he need not have gone back to crime. So little care of his education was had that, after four years of prison life, he can neither write nor spell with any skill, having received no secular instruction during all this time. For in Connecticut, as in Massachusetts and many other states, of which we should expect something better, reading and writing must "come by nature," if they come at all, to those in prison. Had he been taught, as he might have been in the free school outside, he could have made his own way in the world when discharged; or if, with all his ignorance, the state had thought proper to look up a good place for him at his discharge, he might now be earning an honest living. This is a work which is undertaken in Massachusetts, both by the state and by individuals who have organized societies in aid of discharged prisoners. In New York the Prison Association does something in the same way; but everywhere the means employed in this work, of inestimable value to society, are ridiculously small.

And until we recognize the sacred duty of society to look after its criminals, both inside and outside of prisons, little can be done for their reformation. Our correspondent suggests that the Christian people of Wethersfield and Hartford (of which city Wethersfield is a suburb) should organize some system of employing discharged prisoners, and should follow them with good influences till they have had time to establish a good character. The suggestion is worthy of all consideration, and we trust it may be acted upon at once. We are glad to learn that in the State of New York something, even though it be insufficient, is done to educate our convicts. The Prison Association say:

"Libraries ample in size and composed of well-selected books are now found in all our state-prisons. The policy of the state has been a liberal one in this regard. Not much, if any, less than $20,000 have been expended from the public treasury in the purchase of books for the three state-prisons; and for some years past there has been a regular annual appropriation of about $1,200 for this object.

"Secular instruction is given to all convicts in our state-prisons who need and desire it, by regularly appointed teachers. It is true that the system is very imperfect, and needs material modifications and great enlargement. Yet, under it thousands who were totally illiterate on their commitment have acquired the rudiments of an English education—reading, writing, and ciphering—which they have turned to good account on their liberation."

The thanks of all good men are due to those who, like Dr. Wines and his colleagues, labor to make our prisons better; and to those, no less, who call attention, as our correspondent has done, to the errors and abuses which exist.

CHURCH AND STATE.

ROMANISM loves power; it is its very nature. It loves to control a city like New York, and would be glad to rule the state. Its methods have all the cunning of the serpent with no loss of its venom. It now boldly asks Protestant tax payers to shoulder the expense of its own denominational schools. Christians, read the figures. Last year seven thousand dollars were appropriated by the Charity Bill to aid seven Catholic churches and schools. This year they ask for *seventy-one thousand dollars* to support *twenty-three* such schools! There is no more reason why some St. Patrick's church should receive $5,000 to support its school than either side. But the process of pushing trade up town has crowded all the dry-goods men out of it, and a new class of industrious workers are taking possession of it. THE INDEPENDENT now occupies one of the white marble palaces formerly devoted to dry goods, and intends remaining in it for the next decade, at least. Two other weekly newspapers, the *Nation* and the *Home Journal*, accompany it; and Park Place bids fair to become the chief haunt of the periodical publishing business. Its close neighborhood to the new post-office and to the principal daily papers renders it one of the most favorable locations for the business in the whole city. It is possible that our next move may be up to the vicinity of Central Park; but, from all appearances, the newspaper business is permanently crystallizing itself about *the* Park, *par excellence*, and THE INDEPENDENT will probably remain where it is, except in the matter of circulation, for a good many years to come.

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Some five years ago, a poor lad, of a vicious family in a country village, who had been taught little that was good and much that was vile, was sentenced to the state-prison at Wethersfield for four years. There he learned the trade of shoemaking, became industrious and submissive to discipline, and had a portion of his sentence remitted for good conduct. Discharged from the prison, with no provision for his employment at an honest calling, but with a strong desire to support himself honestly, he returned to his native place; where his family received him with ridicule and abuse, and where, chiefly on account of their bad reputation, he could find no work. By the advice of friends, he went on foot to Hartford, seeking employment as a shoemaker; but no one would hire a "jail-bird." When next heard from, he had committed another robbery, been tried, convicted, and sent back to Wethersfield; and it was believed by those who knew him that he had been forced again into crime by the inability to procure honest employment. The time will soon come for his second discharge, with every prospect that the bitter experience of last year will be repeated.

This is but a single case; nor is it one of those cited by the Prison Association. The facts are furnished us by a correspondent in Connecticut; but they can be paralleled almost anywhere in the civilized world, and the single case will stand as a type of thousands. Now, with what face can legislators and magistrates claim that their prison systems are reformatory to anything like the desired extent so long as these things are constantly happening?

Had the same pains been taken to make this youth a good citizen that were taken before the Connecticut election to manufacture bad citizens for the sake of their votes, he need not have gone back to crime. So little care of his education was had that, after four years of prison life, he can neither write nor spell with any skill, having received no secular instruction during all this time. For in Connecticut, as in Massachusetts and many other states, of which we should expect something better, reading and writing must "come by nature," if they come at all, to those in prison. Had he been taught, as he might have been in the free school outside, he could have made his own way in the world when discharged; or if, with all his ignorance, the state had thought proper to look up a good place for him at his discharge, he might now be earning an honest living. This is a work which is undertaken in Massachusetts, both by the state and by individuals who have organized societies in aid of discharged prisoners. In New York the Prison Association does something in the same way; but everywhere the means employed in this work, of inestimable value to society, are ridiculously small.

And until we recognize the sacred duty of society to look after its criminals, both inside and outside of prisons, little can be done for their reformation. Our correspondent suggests that the Christian people of Wethersfield and Hartford (of which city Wethersfield is a suburb) should organize some system of employing discharged prisoners, and should follow them with good influences till they have had time to establish a good character. The suggestion is worthy of all consideration, and we trust it may be acted upon at once. We are glad to learn that in the State of New York something, even though it be insufficient, is done to educate our convicts. The Prison Association say:

"Libraries ample in size and composed of well-selected books are now found in all our state-prisons. The policy of the state has been a liberal one in this regard. Not much, if any, less than $20,000 have been expended from the public treasury in the purchase of books for the three state-prisons; and for some years past there has been a regular annual appropriation of about $1,200 for this object.

"Secular instruction is given to all convicts in our state-prisons who need and desire it, by regularly appointed teachers. It is true that the system is very imperfect, and needs material modifications and great enlargement. Yet, under it thousands who were totally illiterate on their commitment have acquired the rudiments of an English education—reading, writing, and ciphering—which they have turned to good account on their liberation."

The thanks of all good men are due to those who, like Dr. Wines and his colleagues, labor to make our prisons better; and to those, no less, who call attention, as our correspondent has done, to the errors and abuses which exist.

CHURCH AND STATE.

ROMANISM loves power; it is its very nature. It loves to control a city like New York, and would be glad to rule the state. Its methods have all the cunning of the serpent with no loss of its venom. It now boldly asks Protestant tax payers to shoulder the expense of its own denominational schools. Christians, read the figures. Last year seven thousand dollars were appropriated by the Charity Bill to aid seven Catholic churches and schools. This year they ask for *seventy-one thousand dollars* to support *twenty-three* such schools! There is no more reason why some St. Patrick's church should receive $5,000 to support its school than either side. But the process of pushing trade up town has crowded all the dry-goods men out of it, and a new class of industrious workers are taking possession of it. THE INDEPENDENT now occupies one of the white marble palaces formerly devoted to dry goods, and intends remaining in it for the next decade, at least. Two other weekly newspapers, the *Nation* and the *Home Journal*, accompany it; and Park Place bids fair to become the chief haunt of the periodical publishing business. Its close neighborhood to the new post-office and to the principal daily papers renders it one of the most favorable locations for the business in the whole city. It is possible that for a few Protestant institutions. We trust that in every case they were as unauthorized to do this as in that of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. Mr. Dodge, the president of that association, has telegraphed to Albany that it does not want the money; as all state "appropriations to religious bodies are, in our opinion, contrary to the spirit of free institutions." It was a shrewd stroke of policy—was it honest?—intended to blind the eyes of our legislators to the glaring enormity of this attempted violation of the great law of government, that the state is designed to promote the secular and not the religious welfare of the citizens. The church and the state have their own separate spheres, and neither can trench on the other's grounds. Let no Republican give a vote that shall be a blow at the great principle of religious liberty and equality.

A SMART BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

IN the truce agreed upon between the two Tract Societies, it was stipulated that the New York Society should withdraw its depository from Boston, so as to leave the business of selling its publications entirely in the hands of the Boston Society; and also that the latter should be fully supplied with all the publications of the former on such terms as would allow of their being sold at the same rates as which customers obtain them in New York.

The *Congregationalist*, in replying to an article in the *Watchman and Reflector*, says that the adjustment of details is going on satisfactorily, although there are some practical questions yet to be settled between the contracting parties. Perhaps this is one of them:

We are credibly informed that, after the agreement had been ratified on both sides, the Nassau-street managers earnestly insisted that the Boston Society should employ the late agents of the New York Society in the management of its depository. This was declined, as the Boston Society saw no occasion to dismiss its own tried and competent agents. Thereupon the New York managers furnished to Mr. Kemp, their late agent, some ten thousand dollars' worth of their publications, with which he has set up a "bookstore" in the old Tract Depository in Cornhill, where he advertises all the publications of the New York Society on the same terms at which they can be procured in Nassau street. It is virtually, and for all practical purposes, a restoration of the old Tract Depository for tracts, with additions.

It is as if, for a consideration, the *Congregationalist* should be merged in THE INDEPENDENT, and then its late owners should insist that Messrs. Young and Dexter be employed in the management of the latter paper, in place of the present proprietor and editor; and then, on finding that they could not get the control of THE INDEPENDENT, they should buy the *Mirror*, and set it up in their old office, advertising it as published in the same office, by the same conductors, in the same form, and on the same terms with the paper they had sold.

As the Boston Society has relinquished the right to employ traveling agents to urge its claims or explain its management among the churches, while the New York Society is wholly unrestricted in this respect, it will be seen that the present movement may become an important step toward the cherished object of a final extinction of the New England Society.

We do not know that any express stipulation in the agreement has been broken; but the covenant to observe the laws of honorable trade among booksellers is at least crowded upon pretty closely. Our Boston friends will find that their Nassau-street brethren are smart in business, especially where the advancement of religion is concerned—meaning thereby the aggrandizement of the Tract Society.

MEDICAL BIGOTRY.

WE have intentionally forborne hitherto to speak of a very pretty fight which is going on just now in Michigan University, between the medical faculty, on the one hand, and public opinion and common sense on the other.

The briefest statement of the case will be sufficient.

The legislature of Michigan, one year ago, was induced to vote, for the benefit of the university, an annual appropriation of the twentieth part of a mill on the taxable property of the state; but it appended a condition which has thus far rendered the appropriation nugatory. That condition is, that there should be established in the medical department a chair of Homœopathy. The learned and magnanimous gentlemen who compose the medical faculty immediately raised such a storm as showed at least this, that, rather than sacrifice one iota of the mediæval prejudices of their guild, they would keep forever from the university an addition of income, for want of which that great institution is not only pinched but crippled. For a whole year the regents of the university, intimidated by the menaces of the doctors, delayed to accept the appropriation by complying with the terrific condition. At last, however, at their meeting in March, the regents mustered up courage to vote for the establishment of a Homœopathic chair, but outside of Ann Arbor. This concession did not appease the intolerance of the medical gentlemen. They scorn to have their names printed in the same catalogue with the name of a professor of Homœopathy. Accordingly, the most of them have resigned, and now threaten to ruin the great school which has given to them whatever reputation they possess, and which has done more for their profession than any other school west of the Alleghanies.

Here we pause. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen. Possibly they may repeat the experience of Dame Partington, in her celebrated attempt to stay the rising tide of the Atlantic with her mop. Meantime, we wish to direct public attention to the noble spectacle presented, in this land and age of light, by these excellent gentlemen. Here are sundry modest doctors, who virtually say this: "What is the welfare of twelve hundred students; what is the decent support of twenty-five professors; what are the interests of a magnificent university, shackled and palsied by poverty in the full light of its grand career; what are the demands for high culture in the vast young civilization of the West, when brought into conflict with the traditions of a medical sect, that strives to perpetuate in the nineteenth century those arrogant and stupid assumptions which were the disgrace of the thirteenth?"

We say nothing upon the merits of the question in debate between the old sect of medicine and the new one; but, in the name of public decency, we have a right to expose the spirit in which the old sect conducts the controversy. That spirit is narrow, bigoted, vindictive, unscientific. What means this attempt to protect certain medical theories by a system of elaborate tyranny and proscription? If medicine be a science, why cannot its various theories take their chances, as all other scientific theories do? If there are diverse theories in geology, in astronomy, in physics, each is forced to rough it without armor, to recognize respectfully all searching opposition, and to meet if it can the dint of blows given without gloves. Why must a particular theory in medicine have the prerogative of declaring itself sovereign, immaculate, unassailable, of putting on autocratic airs, of girding itself about with a retinue of rough-fisted retainers, of replying to arguments by nicknames, and of satisfying honest doubt by excommunication?

Gentlemen of the medical faculty, the question between you and the public is not a question as to big pills or little ones, or as to curing diseases by like or by unlike. It is a question of scientific freedom, of intellectual tolerance, of professional decency. How strange that, when theological bigotry has reached at least this pitch of improvement that it feels the necessity of skulking behind a mask, we should see, in the great and generous West, a scientific bigotry too unconscious even to put on a mask, and too brazen to blush without one! Every tub must stand on its own bottom! Gentlemen, if your ancient and venerable tub has any bottom, why don't you use it?

SOCIAL SCIENCE AT THE WEST.

THE success which has attended the operations of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science has led thoughtful and influential citizens of the West to set on foot measures for establishing a similar association in that part of the country. A writer in the Springfield (Ia.) *State Journal*—understood to be Mr. Fred. H. Wines, son of the Rev. Dr. Wines, secretary of the New York Prison Association—thus sets forth the arguments for the establishment of such an association:

1. The success which has crowned the labors of the British Association proves that such an organization can be of great service to the public, and that it can be sustained with increasing interest. There are some reasons why such a society is even more likely to flourish under our free American institutions than upon the soil of a monarchy.

2. The country is too vast for the men interested in this movement to assemble annually, from all parts of the land. Local organizations are more likely to be effective.

3. The West is at present peculiarly impressionable. We know that we are making a country. We take pride in making it a model country. Show our Western people what is best, and convince them of that fact, and they will adopt it.

4. We are annually expending immense sums of money upon public enterprises; and in perhaps the vast majority of instances they are founded, for want of more perfect information, upon principles radically erroneous. Take our prisons as an illustration of the truth of this remark. There is not a prison in the United States in which the reformation of the prisoners is the primary object sought in their incarceration; and there are very few county prisons in which, on account of defective construction, any earnest, well-directed effort to secure their reformation is not impossible.

5. One of the marked features of American society, especially of Western society, is its heterogeneous and disorganized condition. The great longing of the nation is for unity. All the conventions, of every sort, so popular in America, are symptomatic of a half-unconscious effort to secure agreement among those who differ, and to establish some standard of public sentiment and of harmonious action, which can be recognized as such. But no association yet formed will embrace within itself so many diverse elements, and assimilate them, as this which it is now proposed to establish.

Other like reflections might be added; but they will suggest themselves to every intelligent reader, and these are enough to show the desirability and the feasibility of the forthcoming organization.

The movement certainly has our heartiest concurrence, and we are glad to learn that it promises to be very successful. Among those who are giving it the benefit of their co-operation are Mr. Brockway, of the Detroit House of Correction; Mr. Geo. W. Perkins, of the Chicago Reform School; Mr. Gillette, of the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Rev. Mr. Eggleston, our Western correspondent; Dr. Haven, president of the Michigan University; and Mr. Wines, the writer above quoted. An association formed and worked by such men as these cannot fail to win popular support and do a vast deal of good in a field hitherto almost neglected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE annual social reunion of the American Congregational Union will be held on Thursday evening, the 14th, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and will doubtless be, as usual, the chief attraction of Anniversary Week. The reception-rooms connected with the Academy will be open at 6½ o'clock, with a band of music in attendance; and a levee will be held for mutual greetings, and to allow those who wish an opportunity to meet the speakers. At 7½ o'clock the meeting will be called to order by the Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, and the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. senator, will take the chair, and make the opening address. Mr. Wilson will be followed by Dr. H. M. Storrs, Dr. John Hall, Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished speakers—a complete list of whom will be published seasonably in the daily papers. It is anticipated that this will be a meeting of extraordinary interest. Tickets may be obtained at the rooms of the Union, at No. 29 Bible House, and at the office of THE INDEPENDENT, No. 3 Park Place. We advise our friends to look out for tickets in good season.

—*The Chicagoan* is a weekly literary journal just started in the great city of the Northwest. The first number looks well, and we heartily wish it success.

—A very unique and valuable paper, by Rev. Charles H. Brigham, is to appear in the July number of the *North American Review*. It is on the "Timber Lands of Michigan," being devoted to a description of those immense pineries to the north and west of Saginaw, and to an account of the manners and habits of that rugged race of woodmen who toil in those solitudes. Mr. Brigham has the advantage, rare in these magazine days, of having fallen upon an absolutely novel subject.

—The Iowa State University, at Iowa City, is in a very flourishing condition. It has about 400 students. Rev. James Black, D.D., vice-president of Washington (Pa.) College, has been elected president, *vice* Dr. O. M. Spencer, resigned. Dr. B. has been for several years connected with Washington and Jefferson (Pa.). It is understood that the board of trustees will establish a "law department" at its meeting in June next; and, as soon as provision can be made, a "medical department" also.

—The virtue of an *if* has been very often illustrated, but never better than in a little story of Ben Wade. Some one asked him how he came to sign the petition of Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, recommending her for a consulate. The spirit of mirth danced over his face as he replied, "I would sign any petition that reads as that did. It said, 'If she could perform the services better than any one else.' I had a doubt in my mind about that; but, if she could do the work better than any one else, I would not prevent her because she is a woman."

—The *Religious Telescope*, organ of the "United Brethren in Christ," alluding to the question of female suffrage in the churches, says that "they were never perplexed over this or any other question involving human rights and human equality. From the beginning, all its members, without distinction of sex or color, have been accorded suffrage in the church. They recognized the Bible truth that in the kingdom of God there is neither male nor female, and that all are alike 'fellow-citizens' of the 'household of faith.'"

—A copy of *Eliot's Indian Bible* was sold in this city last week for the extraordinary sum of $1,130, the highest price ever paid for a printed book in this country. It was purchased for a private library of Mr. Joseph Sabin. The *Tribune* is mistaken in saying that no living man can read this Bible. Mr. Trumbull, state librarian at Hartford, Ct., has not only read every word of Eliot's writings in the Indian tongue, including the Bible, hymn-book, catechisms, etc., but has prepared a manuscript lexicon of this most copious of all the Algonquin dialects. We are confident that there are several German philologists also who have made a special study of the Indian languages, including the Algonquin.

—The spirit that rules a large portion, if not a majority, of the members of the Democratic party is revealed in the following atrocious editorial paragraph, copied from the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, of April 15th:

"Do you blame us when we say that God was just in sending John Wilkes Booth on that dark Good Friday night, three years ago, the darkest and gloomiest in American history, to strike the traitor down, and liberate the white freemen of America from the yoke of a despot. God is just. He struck the tyrant Lincoln from existence at an hour when the country could no longer bear the burden of him; and God, in his wisdom, cannot let the free people of America, whom he has so protected and prospered, long remain chafing under the rule of any despot."

What shall be said of a political party which, whatever may be its professions, gathers to its standard the creatures whose sentiments are reflected in such language as this?

—The Congregational church at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Morgan Smith, formerly of West Avon, Conn., is now wrestling with the task of erecting a new and beautiful edifice, to cost about $50,000. The building is to be of cream-colored brick, 112 feet by 66 feet, Gothic, open-roofed, with an appropriate spire, with a basement for Sunday-school, pastor's study, church-parlors and kitchen, and is to seat about a thousand people. The church is thirty years old, and for a long time has worshiped in a decaying building, purchased of the Roman Catholics. Under the pastorate of Mr. Smith, which has now extended to five years, the church has been greatly prospered. It numbers 431 members, of whom 58 were received during the last year. It has a vigorous Sunday-school of 275 pupils, and a good parish library. Finally, to the great credit of this noble pioneer church, let us add that, when dedicated, its new building will be entirely paid for.

—A private letter lies before us from a highly intelligent professional man, who served the nation in the army during the war, and who now resides in a Southern city. Here are a few words of what he writes, not for newspaper publication, but in the simplicity of friendly intercourse. "I mean to stick, if I can. I want to have part and lot in this reconstruction business. I do not expect to do much; but myself and vote count one. The rebels are as bitter in their opposition to loyal men and measures as during the war. All that is needed to sweep every Union man from the South is for Congress to declare against impeachment, and to acknowledge their reconstruction acts a failure. We have no protection anywhere when the rebels hold the power. There is no justice for us in their courts; and there is no appeal but to the military, and even that will be a vain one if A. J. is continued its commander-in-chief. Loyalty is odious, and treason respectable. If Congress fails us, we must prepare to move speedily."

—It is impossible to avoid connecting in thought the two kindred ideals of a free pulpit and a free communion-table. The Baptists have flooded the Rhode Island papers with their praises of Mr. Hubbard, who ventured to overstep the bounds of denominational prejudice, and exchange pulpits with the pastor of the Baptist church in Westerly. They thought it glorious, so long as it was some other sect that was sloughing off its sectarianism. But the moment one of their own body begins to talk of a free table he must be proscribed. Mr. Hubbard is not yet condemned for his breach of the canons; but, when the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention met, on the 28th ult., the very first business which they made haste to do in their morning session was to disfellowship in effect Rev. C. H. Malcom's church in Newport for "inviting to the Lord's table those who have not been baptized in accordance" with their exclusive judgment of the proper method of the rite! Could anything be more discreditable to them, or a greater comfort to the presentors in the case of Mr. Hubbard, so soon to be tried? We do not envy the feelings of Mr. Dennison when the same question shall be put to him which was put to Dr. Tiffany, on Mr. Tyng's trial, whether there is in the discipline of his own church any analogous restrictive regulation?

—An intelligent gentleman in Jackson, Miss., writes to us as follows: "If the Republicans of the North could only realize the effect that their votes have upon the loyal people of the South—both black and white—they would stand up manfully for the maintenance of justice. The intelligent colored men at the South lose confidence in Republicans when they see strong Republican states refuse the right of suffrage to their brothers North. It also encourages disloyalists here, and gives them their strongest argument to produce disaffection among the colored men. The idea that the colored vote of the South is a unit in favor of Republicanism is erroneous, as shown by the votes of a number of the Southern states voting lately. The impeachment trial is watched with deep interest by all parties, the loyal people feeling confident that if Andy Johnson is not removed it will be a sad time for them. We also look anxiously for the result of the Chicago Convention, May 20th, and pray that just men, and those that will rule in the love of God and humanity, may be put in nomination. The fears of great suffering from lack of food are quieted. Peas, new potatoes, etc., have been in market some two weeks or more. The prospect for crops this year is much better than last. The negroes are working much better, also. Complaints of ill-treatment from the whites are far less frequent."

PERSONAL

MR. STORROW HIGGINSON, of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in 1863, has been appointed president of the *Colegio Nacional* (or National College) of the South American Republic of Uruguay, with a salary of $2,400 in gold, besides quarters and rations. He is a son of Stephen Higginson, of Cambridge, and a nephew of T. W. Higginson. He served for four years as an officer of colored troops; during part of which time he acted as interpreter to General Sheridan and other officers on the Mexican frontier, he being an excellent linguist. Since the war he has had charge of a school for the children of foreign residents in Buenos Ayres.

—Many American families are beginning to feel a strong interest in tracing their English pedigrees, and would be glad to know of some competent and trustworthy person in London to whom the work might be committed. From personal knowledge of we are able to recommend a lady whose skill in this department of research is very great, and whose terms are much less than those of most other professional genealogists. We refer to Miss H. A. Bainbridge, London correspondent of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. John Ward Dean, Esq., of that society, 17 Bromfield street, Boston, is able to put inquirers into communication with Miss Bainbridge.

—President Tappan, who has been spending the past four years in Germany, chiefly in Berlin, is just leaving the picturesque little town of Cannstadt, where he has dwelt the past winter, and is going for a few weeks to Paris. Thence he will proceed to Dublin, where his son-in-law, the distinguished Dr. Brunow, resides as astronomer royal of Ireland. It is hoped that, after completing this visit in Dublin, Dr. Tappan will return to America, and put through the press a philosophical work on which he has been engaged for many years. This work was nearly ready for publication a year ago; but its author has delayed its issue in order to deal more thoroughly with the latest

mbans of preaching in theaters and other public buildings, to reach the population not yet evangelized. They have also formed a new Young Men's Christian Association, into which they seek to gather all, whatever their denominational views. At the close of the services in the theater, Sunday before last, slips were distributed, and some three hundred put down their names.

Romanism.—In the Roman Catholic Church there are 865 patriarchal, archiepiscopal, or episcopal actual sees, and 229 in non-Catholic counties. The countries where the hierarchy is not yet regularly established form 196 vicariats, 5 delegations, and 29 prefectures, governed by missionary prelates. The Italian peninsula alone counts 235 dioceses, and supplies nearly one-half of all the cardinals.

Congregationalism.—We learn from the *Congregational Quarterly* that the East has 1,705 churches, 1,831 ministers, and 211,683 members; while the interior has 1,-962 churches, 953 ministers, and 72,240 members—showing the East to have about five-eighths of the churches, almost double the number of ministers, and nearly two-thirds of the members.

A Jewish Convert.—Elder Knapp has baptized in San Francisco "a Jewish rabbi, who had officiated in Constantinople, and was a master of several languages." The *Hebrew Observer* of that city asserts that he is no rabbi, but a tailor by trade, named Poliaski, of no reputable history, who has grossly deceived the Elder and the credulous public. We trust not.

1868.

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We simply want the names (with the money) of *twenty-four persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it; they may be sent one at a time, or all together; they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers.*

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Mr. Howe's patent covers broadly mechanism for sewing by machinery. His invention combines a grooved and curved eye-pointed needle, a peculiar shuttle, holding and feeding devices, thread-carrier, guide, etc. A loop of thread being thrust through the fabric by the needle, the shuttle carrying the lower thread passes through the loop, leaving a line of thread in it, which, being thus interlocked, is drawn into the fabric. A succession of these stitches form a seam. Many attempts have been made to evade this patent; but no devices have yet been found sufficiently novel and ingenious.

To give to the public the ripeness of this great invention, the Company have established a large manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., and furnished it with the most improved machinery and the best talent the country affords. In this factory is made every part of the Howe Machine and the needles used in them.

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The invaluable book we now offer as a premium for new subscribers will give a better insight into the almost perfect character of President Lincoln than any other which ever has been or ever will be published. While its author, Mr. Carpenter, was in Washington, painting that masterpiece of art, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation"—a picture which will live in the history of this country as one of the most valuable ever put on canvas—he was in daily intercourse with the President, and took notes of everything which transpired. He was a great admirer of the man and of his rare, peculiar gifts. Possessing a remarkable tact for reproducing everything of interest which he saw and heard, Mr. Carpenter, at our solicitation, after the terrible murder of the great and good man, determined to present a portion of his rich treasures, thus most providentially obtained, to the public through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT. All those contributions are embraced, with much other new matter, in this volume. Tens of thousands of our readers can testify as to the great value of those remarkable contributions. They were read with the deepest interest by all, and are now a most important part of the history of the Great Rebellion. No person can properly appreciate Abraham Lincoln until he has carefully read every line of this intensely interesting volume. The book should be in every library and on every center-table in the nation.

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NOTICES.

CALL FOR A CONFERENCE ON REFORM IN TAXATION.—It is proposed to hold a meeting on Tuesday, the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Hall of the New York Historical Society, in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, for conference on the subject of our system of Revenue. Those are invited, from all parts of the country, without distinction of sect or party, who are in favor of abandoning the principle of Protection by Tariff, and of Imposing Taxes for Revenue only. JOSIAH LEAVITT, for the Committee.

N.B.—This call is approved by President Woolsey and many of the faculty of Yale College; Profs. Perry and Bascom and others of Williams College; Prof. J. T. Seelye, of Amherst College; Dr. Francis Lieber and Prof. Amasa Walker; Edward Atkinson, Pres. J. M. Manning, D.D., of Boston; William C. Bryant and Gerrit Smith; Rev. Drs. Prime, Thompson, Field, Brown, Rockwell, Storrs, and many others, of New York and Brooklyn. Additional signatures, which are coming in daily, will be published in full before the meeting.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Rev. F. N. Kirk, D.D., President, will hold an anniversary meeting in Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 12th. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, D.D., of Brooklyn, and John M. Langston, Esq., an eloquent colored gentleman, employed by the Freedmen's Bureau as Inspector of Schools at the South. Other speakers are also expected.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Fortieth Anniversary of the AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY will be held in the 4th-avenue Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Cross's), on Monday evening, May 11th, at half-past seven o'clock. Wm. A. Booth, Esq., will preside, and addresses may be expected from several distinguished speakers and friends of the cause.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY in the City of New York will be held at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening, May 7th, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Rodgers will read the annual report and deliver an address. Music, recitations, and dialogues by the children. Tickets 25 cts. A collection will be taken up. Subscriptions become due at that time.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNIVERSARY SERMON of the AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th street, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., on Sabbath evening, May 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

DIED.

LEAVITT.—In Great Barrington, Mass., April 27th, Mrs. Maria C., wife of David Leavitt, in the 77th year of her age. The funeral services were attended at the residence of her son-in-law, Esther Howe, 110 Willow street, Brooklyn. Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, April 27, 1868, very suddenly of pneumonia, Marian J., wife of Rev. Lyman Gilbert, D.D., and daughter of the late Hon. William Jackson, of Newton, Mass., aged 59 years.

CRANE.—In Beloit, Wis., suddenly, on March 31st, Jane Abigal, wife of Robert F. Crane, and daughter of James and Melissa French, of Monroe, Conn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATION of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, this:

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ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

Especially useful in pains of the breast, sense of weakness and inward sinking; for coughs, colds, asthma, and difficulty of breathing; oppression and fatigue about the diaphram. They give much ease in Gout and Rheumatism, weakness of the back, and in affections and pain about the kidneys. In Lumbago they act like a charm. In a few hours a violent cough is relieved by a plaster applied upon the chest. Many persons believe a cold cannot be taken while a plaster is worn upon the chest; this we no know, they certainly assist in the cure of a neglected cold, so often the introducer of Consumption.

No plaster yet made is so entirely free from objections as the POROUS PLASTERS. Being a preparation from Frankincense, Rubber, and Burgundy Pitch, they seem to possess the quality of

ACCUMULATING ELECTRICITY

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the part where applied, can the pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of great help to those who have weak backs or pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of Consumption; nor, they are believed to have often loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast, or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. Thus simple plan will soon produce a constitutional vigor that will enable it to resist extraordinary changes of temperature. Experience has proved the Porous Plaster to be a blessing to the consumptively inclined, invariably producing the most remarkable amendment of the worst symptoms.

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Messrs. J. Balch & Son, Druggists, of Providence, R. I., write, Nov. 23, 1867:

"We have sold at retail over our counter upward of $5,000 worth of Allcock's Porous Plasters, and in every case they gave satisfaction. They are favorites with physicians, because the components and method of making them are known."

IMPORTANT FROM A PHYSICIAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11, 1864.

Messrs. THOS. ALLCOCK & Co.:

Please send, with dispatch, twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known.

J. W. JOHNSON, M.D.

HOME EVIDENCE.

FIVE MILE STONE, March 10th, 1868.

MESSRS. THOMAS ALLCOCK & Co.:

I have suffered greatly from a weak back; at last the pain became so severe I could not get out of my bed. My doctor, S. J. Fisher, of this village, recommended me to apply on Allcock Porous Plaster. I did so, and in two hours the pain began to abate. The spot where the pain was most severe seemed like a coal of fire, and which the plaster appeared to draw out. The day after I applied the plaster I got up, and my trouble was all gone. I wore the plaster three weeks, and since the second day after applying it have had as strong and well a back as any one. If I had paid fifty dollars for a plaster I should have considered it cheap. Yours,

CLINTON D. HAMMOND.

AFFECTION OF THE HEART CURED.

GLEN RIDDLE P. O., Delaware Co., Pa., March 16th, 1868.

MESSRS. THOMAS ALLCOCK & Co.:

Having been troubled with heart disease for a long time, and after doctoring with our physician for months and obtaining no relief, I gave up in despair. I was troubled with sharp pains in my chest and loud sounds about my heart, and often felt that death would be a blessing. At this time I was persuaded to apply one of your Porous Plasters. Within a few hours after placing one on my chest I felt no more pain, and all throbbing ceased about my heart, and I have felt like a new man. Send me your prices by the quantity. Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES BATTY.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, PENN., April 4, 1868.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

SORE CHEST AND COUGH.

DR. ALLCOCK:

Sir:—In May last I was visiting my cousin, in Cornlin, who got me one of your Porous Plasters for my chest. I was so sore through me at the time that I could hardly speak or breathe. It was not more than three hours after I put it on before I felt comfortable. I had suffered very much from soreness of the chest, with cough and hoarseness, for months; but your Plaster has cured me, and my health is better than it has been for years. Yours respectfully,

PHEBE PATCHER.

BEAVER DAM, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1865.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK AND LUMBAGO.

LYONS, N. Y., July 4, 1863.

MESSRS. ALLCOCK & Co.:

Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in the back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about the heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

PLASTER WORKS, SING SING, N. Y.

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BRANDRETH HOUSE, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A NUISANCE.—IN NEARLY every paper we take up we see some glowing heading, as "General Grant in Town," or, "Another Veto from President Johnson," and, tolond on with an advertisement of some Patent Medicine. In justice to our readers we would say: Don't read any of those sort of cognomens, and yourself know that J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor is the greatest cure in the world for Scrofula and all Diseases of the Blood, as it is put up in large bottles, and for sale by all Druggists.

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The Independent.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

CHICAGO, April 29th, 1868.

THE Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin in this city, on Friday of this week, the first day of May. It will consist of about two hundred and fifty members, representing nearly seven thousand regular ministers, backed by a constituency, at this date, of not less than twelve hundred thousand actual communicants, and an adhering population of some millions. While a large proportion of the Conference will be pastors, very many of the members are college presidents and professors, editors of religious periodicals, secretaries of the various church societies. The General Conference is a different affair now, with its array of brilliant talent and profound scholarship, from what it was when the indomitable itinerant pushed his way through forests and over mountains on horseback, with his wardrobe in saddle-bags, that he might be present. But the old Methodist phraseology clings to it yet. The regular ministers of the church, including these professors, editors, etc., are all recognized as "traveling preachers," (though they would any of them resent the popular nickname of "circuit-rider").

The pastor of a Methodist church is always known technically as the "preacher-in-charge," and a Methodist parish is likewise called a "charge." So far from there being any tendency to drop this peculiar terminology, it is tenaciously held; and there is no point of pride more cherished with a Methodist minister than that of being in the direct "succession" of the heroic early itinerants, the memory of whose deeds and fiery oratory is carefully cherished. This chivalrous itinerant period is always referred to as "the heroic age of Methodism." It is in Methodist history the age of the demi-gods; and its phrasecology and forms, permeating all Methodist law and Methodist history, will live on for centuries by virtue of their associations.

The present is the first session of the second century of Methodism in America. It gives an imperfect notion of Methodist progress to say that all the sects bearing the name number more than two millions of members. Let us see how diversified the activity of the denomination has been. There are four conferences in this country composed entirely of German ministers, with a German-speaking membership of twenty-six thousand. There is a large Scandinavian membership, with ministers preaching to them in their own tongues. An annual conference in Germany, planted from America and in connection with the American church, counts forty-three ministers and six thousand members. There is an annual conference in Liberia, and another in India, besides flourishing mission stations in various parts of the world. Of the activity of the denomination in educational matters of late years I need not speak, nor of their publishing enterprises.

The first question of interest that is likely to arise is that of the admission of delegates from the "mission" conferences. This class includes not only conferences in foreign lands, but also several conferences in this country, recently organized, composed wholly or principally of colored ministers. The status of a mission conference is peculiar, not admitting its delegates to seats as representatives in the General Conference. It is probable, however, that the delegates will be admitted.

The lay-delegation question will cause some excitement, and there is no telling what its fate will be. If the lay-delegation leaders have the shrewdness to keep the question free from all complications with other questions or personal interests, it will certainly receive a favorable hearing. Ambitious men, who are anxious to make up "slates" for the General Conference offices upon this issue, should remember that lay-delegation is a young colt yet, and may be injured by too many riders. But the conviction is gaining ground constantly that the present General Conference must do something toward giving the laymen a hearing in the chief councils of the church. The laymen who favor the measure propose to hold a convention in the city during the session of the Conference.

There are a large number of the most important offices in the church to which the incumbents are elected for a term of four years. At each session there is, of course, a new election for all these positions. Among the officers thus elected are the editors of the dozen or more church periodicals, the secretaries of the various church societies, the agents who have charge of the "book concerns," as the Methodist publishing-houses are awkwardly called. There is always much interest attending these elections, particularly when, as at the present time, there are likely to be many changes.

There are at present nine bishops, who have episcopal charge of the entire work of the church at home and abroad. But Bishop Morris is unfitted for duty by age, Bishop Scott is also advanced in life, and Bishop Baker is paralyzed; so that it will devolve upon the present conference to elect some new bishops. What number will be deemed necessary cannot now be told. Estimates range all the way from one to four. It is not probable that less than two will be chosen. It is impossible, of course, to say who will be the men. Drs. Erastus O. Haven, of Michigan University; Randolph S. Foster, of New York City; Thomas M. Eddy and Luke Hitchcock, of Chicago; and Miner Raymond, of Evanston, are all spoken of. There is a strong feeling in favor of the election of young men, and rumor has it that there will be a movement toward the choice of Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, who is no stranger to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT. But we dare not prophesy. It is dangerous. We shall not prognosticate until the election is over. Meantime we give current rumors with the most sublime impartiality.

The publishing interests of the church will receive a large share of the attention of the Conference. The periodicals of the Methodist denomination are mostly published officially, and of late have not kept pace with the progress of periodical literature. Other denominations besides the Methodist have learned by experience that a respectable clergyman does not necessarily make a first-class editor. But the lack of advancement in Methodist periodicals is by no means due wholly to the editors. Nor chiefly, indeed. The "book committees"—a kind of council of clergymen, or rather two of them, one at the East and one at the West—have assumed to decide how much money shall be paid to contributors; and, as some of the representatives on these committees are very willing to go into print themselves on slight provocation, they have fixed the allowance for contributors very low, and the editors have been obliged to pay a mere moiety of what respectable periodicals give, and to pay it in proportion to the length of the article, like the suddenly enriched fish-woman, who bought her books by the yard. The movement for a reform in this respect will be strongly backed by the editors themselves.

It is a singular fact that none of the men who were once the leaders of the General Conference, and who, while claiming to be anti-slavery, made a bulwark of themselves against the radical anti-slavery movement in the church—not one of these men will take position in any sense as a leader of the church now. Dr. Stevens, whose History of Methodism takes rank among the finest historical productions of the age, is not a delegate, and has just retired from the "traveling connection"—*i. e.*, the regular ministry. Dr. McClintock, who redeemed himself so nobly by services rendered the country abroad during the war, is a member; but neither he nor any other one of that brilliant *coterie* of "conservatives" who ruled supreme a dozen years ago will ever regain their former position. "When a man fights against the humanities," says Emerson, "he either yields or he dies of it." Some of them have yielded, some have died of it, and the lesson may be worth remembering. Let the men who have the power to-day obliterate from Methodist economy all recognition of race difference; let them exorcise forever the demon of caste; and let the church of Wesley recognize in the fullest sense, as Wesley did, the brotherhood of man. Above all, let us be rid forever of such legal fictions and unholy subterfuges as "mission conferences," and the like.

And, while we are on this subject, let us say a wholesome word to the laymen who are at the helm of the lay-delegation ship. We have seen scattered broadcast a blank petition in favor of the rights of the laity to representation. This petition is ruled in two columns. One of these is headed "Male Members," the other is headed likewise "Male Members." This is equal rights with a vengeance! These advocates of equal justice proclaim that a woman's opinion is not worth anything in the Methodist Church. The live Hoosiers over in Indiana, who never do things by halves, took these blanks and wrote the two letters Fe before the word "male" over one of the columns, and in this shape scattered them all over the state, so that the women in Indiana can write their names in its favor.

I have not space for many items of general news. But it is worthy of mention that a Social Science Congress is to be organized in the West; and a Northwestern Prison Association, which is sadly needed, is also projected. In the interest of humanity, I want to mention too a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, recently opened at Batavia, Illinois, by Dr. Patterson, a humane and skillful man, who has been superintendent of two state institutions. The series of County Christian Conventions just closed in Iowa has been productive of much awakening and some very tangible results.

Our new literary paper, *The Chicagoan*, under the editorship of George S. Phillips, Esq., the well-known "January Searle," bids fair to meet with a favor never yet accorded to a Western literary enterprise of the kind. When Mr. Phillips was succeeding as a journalist in Leeds, England, he abandoned journalism for philanthropy; when his "People's College" had thousands of students, he left that to come to America; and when the "Gypsies of the Danes's Dyke," by its popularity, opened for him a career as a novelist, he did not follow his lead. He now turns up a pioneer in a new field, from which nothing will drive him but undoubted success.

PENHOLDER.

Book Table.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.*

DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER commenced his history of New York with an account of the creation of the world. Mr. Peck begins his history of the Great Republic with the Hebrew Theocracy. Diedrich finds the necessity for his course in the fact that if the world had not been created the Island of Manhattan would probably never have been discovered. The connection between the Great Republic and the Hebrew Commonwealth is not so apparent. The author's winged Pegasus then takes an airy flight through the centuries, and lands with her somewhat heavy rider on the shores of America in the 16th century. Here properly the history of the Great Republic begins, and here we take it up without delaying on the unnecessary prologue.

Mr. Peck is assuredly a brave man. He has undertaken in a single volume of 700 pages to give an account of the discovery of America, its colonization, the gradual development of its national life, its successful war for independence, its organization in one Constitutional Union, its gradual development in population, government, resources, education, depravity, and religion, the gradual evolution of the slavery issue, the war of the great rebellion, and finally its present mission and future progress. In short, to afford a complete history of the Great Republic from the beginning of the Hebrew Theocracy to the consummation of our anticipated latter-day millennial glory, all in the compass of a single volume of 700 pages; the object of all of which is to maintain and elucidate the following startling theory, which the author italicizes in his preface as though it were the Eureka of the age: "*The theory of this book is that God is the rightful actual Sovereign of all nations; that a purpose to advance the human race, beyond all its precedents, in intelligence, goodness, and power formed this Great Republic; and that religion is the only life-force and organizing power of liberty.*" We really think that Mr. Peck's readers would admit the theory without requiring 700 pages of testimony to prove it.

There is no doubt that there is a demand for a good, compact, well-written, one-volumed history of America. There be many who, in this busy age, would read with interest such a compend, who despair of attempting the voluminous records of Bancroft or Hilliard. It is a history full of romance, of heroism, of noble battles for liberty and truth, of unflinching trust in God, and of victory given by him not always to the "strong battalion." But such a volume must be written by some one who can grasp the salient points, who can condense documents of importance into a telling sentence, and eras that deserve a volume into a chapter; in short, by one who can etch with the pen as Darley has with the pencil in some of his inimitable illustrations. Candor compels us to say, regretfully, that Mr. Peck has utterly failed to do this. His style is as ponderous as his portly volume. He wields a pen as heavy as himself. He embodies the entire Declaration of Independence *literatim* and *verbatim*; and copies whole pages of statistics from the latest census reports as the most graphic form in which he is able to depict the growth and progress of the country; and evades what must be confessed the somewhat delicate task of depicting the character of the American churches by embodying voluminous extracts from their ecclesiastical reports or the addresses of their respective eulogizers. He has written evidently with the best intentions; but it takes something more than good intentions to make a good book. Whatever could be done in fine engravings, clear type, and good paper to make a handsome book the publishers have done. But it is at best but a poor soul in a good body. And the "new book of America," which Dr. Peck rightly asserts "must be written," still awaits the pen of some one competent for the task.

* THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. By JESSE T. PECK, D.D. Broughton & Wyman. Sold by subscription only.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.*

THIS account of one of the darkest, bloodiest episodes in history has already been well received in England, and is now introduced to American readers by the Messrs. Harper, in an attractive form. The author has undertaken to describe the great struggle which devastated France in the latter half of the sixteenth century and culminated in the memorable tragedy of St. Bartholomew's Day. It is rare that an endeavor is crowned with so marked success. He has prepared himself thoroughly for the task by patient and laborious research. He has gone to original sources for his facts, and has stated them with great impartiality. He has given us a book of facts skillfully arranged and graphically described, rather than of opinions; a historical rather than philosophical consideration of the massacre and the preceding religious wars.

Mr. White dwells with regret upon that portion of history which, of necessity, contains some account of the cruel persecutions which the Reformers suffered from the hands of the dominant church; but he well says that such pages contain warnings that it may be well to repeat from time to time. Though there may be little danger of our drifting back to the atrocities of the sixteenth century, and though we no longer burn men, mob-law and other forms of terrorism are still employed to stifle free discussion and check individual liberty. From this to the prison, the rack, and the stake the step is not so wide as it appears. Moreover, it is good to revive occasionally the memory of those who have "served God in the fire," for the instruction of their descendants, who have the good fortune to live in times when they can "honor God in the sunshine." Such examples of patience and firmness under torture, of self-devotion, of child-like reliance on the spiritual promises of their Divine Master, of obedience to conscience, and of faithfulness to duty, are fruitful for all ages. No Christian, for example, in these latter days of relatively easy service, can read without new thankfulness to God for freedom and new purpose to live worthily of it. The accounts of such men as Francis Daugy, calling from the midst of the flames, "Be of good cheer, brethren! I see heaven opening, and the Son of God stretching out his arms to receive me"; or that of Brugère, refusing the proffered crucifix, and, to the exhortation to call upon the Virgin Mary, responding, "Let me think of God before I die. I am content with the only advocate he has appointed for sinners." Not strange does it seem to us, as we read these records of the faith that "overcometh the world," that, as their enemies said, "for every head cut off two sprang up to take its place." There have been no pulpits since the world began so powerful as the stake.

It will be equally impossible for the citizen to read the graphic portraiture of society in the sixteenth century which the author affords, and not cease his sighing for the golden age of the past and his melancholy reflections on the degeneracy of the present. He will submit with greater patience to an hour's delay on our swift-rolling express-trains, after reading that sixteen miles a day was the utmost speed that a public embassador could compass traveling on the most urgent business. He will cease to complain of the inefficiency of the police, as he reads of a country pillaged by bands of robbers, who were in such numbers that they made nothing of storming a castle or attacking a town. He will pay his income-tax less grumblingly, reflecting upon an age when "tax-gatherers swarmed like locusts," and the farmers did their plowing by night lest these public robbers should seize their cattle, or, losing them at the last, in spite of their precaution, "yoked themselves to the plow." He will open his eyes at the statement that "a taste for unsophisticated liquors is one of the results of advancing civilization." He will cease to father sumptuary laws upon the Puritans, when he reads the account of legislation determining the character of the citizen's house and its decorations, the number of steps up to the door, the fabric of the dress, the kinds of perfumery, and the number of courses af the dinner-table. The ladies, particularly, will recognize the progress of the age when they read with horror of a statute forbidding any woman to wear a hooped petticoat more than an ell and a half (a little over two yards) round. We cordially commend Smiles's History of the Huguenots and this History of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew combined, as giving in an admirably interesting and instructive form an account of an era too little studied, and of the utmost importance to a true comprehension of the growth of liberty.

* THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW. By HENRY WHITE. New York: Harper & Brothers.

PERIODICALS.

THE Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence (Moorhead, Simpson & Bond) has reached the second number of its second year, and now bids fair to be a permanent and useful acquisition to our scientific journals. Rejecting technical medicine, it occupies a place midway between the medical and other professions, and is adapted to be interesting and instructive to a large class of educated non-professional minds. It discusses medico-legal questions and the phenomena of mind and body. Dr. Hammond, the editor, displays rare good judgment in his selection of subjects, always giving a variety of matter from original thinkers.

We fully agree with the *Nation* that the *piece de resistance* of this (the best) number is the article entitled "Carnomania," by Dr. Chas. F. Taylor, of this city. This article by its boldness and originality is so remarkable, its conclusions are so important, that we will try to condense some of its ideas for the benefit of our readers.

Carnomania (flesh-madness) is a new term, and is used to express the idea of the bodily origin of those impressions which in certain cases are generally considered as fancies of the mind. The typical case is the bed-ridden woman, though the same condition exists in various degrees in all states of bodily derangement.

It is not hysteria, a meaningless term, but an actual infirmity of the flesh; not an organic disease, but a derangement of the sensations. "It is the body which sends false or perverted impressions to the mind; and not the mind which imagines falsely concerning the body." We should treat the disease by correcting these false telegrams; by removing the false impressions which the flesh has sent to the mind. "The disease is not of the mind, but of the body." Dr. Taylor's sympathies seem to be wholly on the side of these bed-ridden women; and he denounces in no measured terms the lack of sympathy, if not positive injustice, of the usual sentiment in regard to these cases. "Can any sane man suppose that a person, with everything in active life to live for, will voluntarily renounce them all for the purpose of deceiving her friends with the idea that she is helpless? And yet this is the plain inference of the ordinary sentiment surrounding most of these cases after they have been in this condition a certain length of time. Nothing can be more unjust or harmful, in my opinion." The essence of the disease is a perverted *consciousness*, and the treatment consists in whatever is calculated to correct the consciousness. It is not so much the lack of strength as a lack of consciousness of strength. "Volition is in the ratio not of the actual but of the supposed capacity of the organ commanded by the volition." Hence, it is not the patient's fault if her volition is not equal to her actual strength; for it is equal to all the strength she is conscious of. The essential thing is first to recognize the true nature of these cases; and then, partly by instructing the patient's intelligence and partly by ingenious methods of calling out and augmenting her dynamic manifestations, the consciousness is corrected, the volition increased, and the cure effected.

The results of Dr. Taylor's method seem to justify his theory. When we read of those who have been considered helplessly bed-ridden for three, four, eleven, and even twenty years, getting up and walking in a few weeks or months, we cannot help thinking of the many poor creatures languishing in every neighborhood all over the land, without hope or expectation of the future, to whom this article must come as a ray of clear sunlight out of endless night. The article abounds in practical illustrations of the subject, and cannot fail of being widely read.

We know Dr. Taylor personally, and believe him to be worthy of the high praise bestowed on him and his noble institution in this city. In all spinal diseases, curvatures, etc., Dr. Taylor has no equal probably in this country; and he is thus recognized by our ablest physicians.

DAVID, THE KING OF ISRAEL. A Portrait drawn from Bible History and the Book of Psalms. By F. W. KRUMMACHER, D.D. Translated, under the express sanction of the author, by REV. M. G. EASTEN, M.A. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The lyrics of the shepherd king have supplied the church with its finest and noblest hymns in all ages. His life is one of the most romantic of all history. His character is at once one of the most singular in its contradictions, and one of the most useful and inspiring in its record. Suddenly elevated from the position of a bare-footed shepherd boy to that of a courtier in the court of King Saul; driven from the post where all the nation sing his praises to live the life of an outlaw in the wastes of Engedi; gathering about him the disaffected and turbulent spirits of Judea and ruling them by the mere power of his dominant will; called back, by the death of Saul, from this fugitive life and established himself upon the throne of his late persecutor; possessing a mind of wonderful poetic power, that extracts the honey of piety and praise from the thistle of affliction—his life is unsurpassed in the elements of a genuinely dramatic interest by any in sacred or profane history. That Dr. Krummacher himself appreciates the significance of that life, and the deep meaning of its various incidents, and of the profound poetry which they inspired, no one need be told who has already became acquainted with the author by the perusal of "Elijah, the Tishbite," or "The Risen Redeemer." The translation appears to do justice to the original.

D. APPLETON & Co. send us various books, and among them "Andreas Hofer," another of the "Mühlbach" series. The present volume gives the story of the famous Tyrolese patriot, who was executed by the order of Napoleon. "John Milton," by Max Ring, is another historical romance; Milton, Cromwell, Charles I., are all portrayed in this volume, by a German pen. "Dora," by Julia Kavanagh, is also from Appleton's prolific press, and will be welcomed by those who have admired "Nathalie," and her other stories. Carey's "Dante" is a compact and neat reprint on tinted paper, and with a selection from Flaxman's designs. Du Fina's "Grammar of French Grammars" is based on the standard "Grammaire des Grammaires," and is an excellent school-book. We are also in receipt of several volumes of Appleton's very neat and cheap 16mo editions of Dickens and Scott.

A treatise on "Vulgarisms and other Errors of Speech" (CLAXTON, REMSEN & HOFFELFINGER, Philadelphia,) contains much that is very valuable; but the list of vulgar pronunciations contains much that excites our astonishment. The author directs us to pronounce *carriage* "cah-ridge," which would be little better than "kerridge," which he condemns. So *finale* is said to be correctly pronounced "fine-al-le"—that is like "fine alley"; *tomatoes* becomes "to-mat-oze"; and some other words are strangely mispronounced.

We receive from H. B. DURAND a "Manual of Rites and Rituals," by Dr. Elmendorf. This volume (Part I.) treats of the Ritual of the Holy Eucharist. Its preparation must have cost much labor, that might have been better spent. The composition of this book, we are told, occupied the hours of relaxation from the labor of searching out "Christ's sick poor"; but it will add nothing to useful knowledge or to spiritual religion. Except as a mental discipline, the time had been better spent in sawing wood.

HARPER'S Phrase Book is designed to help travelers who have but little knowledge of French, German, or Italian. The words and phrases are excently selected, and are translated in parallel columns into these three languages.

GOULD & LINCOLN send us their "Annual of Scientific Discovery." This yearly volume has become almost as much of a necessity as an almanac, and we never study a new volume without wondering at the progress of the sciences.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS are competing with the Appletons in their cheap paper editions of Dickens and Scott. They also send us Dickens's Holly-tree Inn, and other stories, in a book form.

"Mozart" (LEITPOLDT & HOLT) is a biographical novel translated from the German of Heribert Rau. It will increase the respect paid here by so many admirers of genius to the great German composer.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. have published a very desirable edition of Bulwer's "What will he do with It?" It is in two 24mo volumes.

Leed's "Lectures on Ventilation" (JOHN WILEY & SONS) are well worth study, and are illustrated with colored plates.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

Immanuel; or, The Life of Jesus Christ our Lord, from His Incarnation to His Ascension. By Zachary Eddy, D.D. With an introduction by Richard S. Storrs, D.D., Jr. 8vo, pp. 753. W. J. Holland & Co., Springfield, Mass.

John Milton and His Times. A Historical Novel. By Max Ring. Translated from the German by F. Jordan. With illustrations by Gaston Fay. 8vo, pp. 308. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A Treatise on Meteorology. With a Collection of Meteorological Tables. By Elias Loomis, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in Yale College. 8vo, pp. 335. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Vulgarisms and other Errors of Speech; including a Chapter on Taste, and one containing Examples of Bad Taste. 18mo, pp. 194. Claxton, Remsen & Hoffelfinger, Philadelphia.

The Divine Teacher. Being the Recorded Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ during His Ministry on Earth. 16mo, pp. 199. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

Silver Lake; or, Lost in the Snow. By R. M. Ballantyne, author of "The Coral Island." 16mo, pp. 116. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Beside in the City. By Joanna H. Matthews, author of "Beside at the Sea-side." 16mo, pp. 235. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Life of A. P. Dostie; or, The Conflict in New Orleans. By Emily Hazen Reed. 12mo, pp. 374. Wm. P. Tomlinson, New York.

On the Way; or, Places Passed by the Pilgrims. By A. L. O. E. 18mo, pp. 238. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

The Ancient Schoolmaster. By Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn. 18mo, pp. 180. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

House Beautiful; or, The Bible Museum. By A. L. O. E. 18mo, pp. 279. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 192. Horace Day, New Haven.

The Broken Window, and other Stories. 24mo, pp. 216. Presb. Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

The Golden Rule, and other Stories. 24mo, pp. 216. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

Holly Tree Inn. By Charles Dickens. People's Edition. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

Ferns Hollow. 24mo, pp. 244. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

Poems by Burr Griswold Hosmer. Riverside Press, Cambridge.

PAMPHLETS.

A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Bible. Mainly Abridged from Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, but with additions and improvements. Edited by Rev. Samuel C. Barrows. Nos. 13 and 14. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

American Edition of Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Revised and edited by Prof. H. B. Hackett, D.D., with the co-operation of Ezra Abbot, A. M., A.A.S. Part 10. Hurd & Houghton, New York.

The Position and Prospects of the United States with respect to Finance, Currency, and Commerce. With the Financial Policy of Massachusetts. By E. H. Derby. A. Williams & Co., Boston.

Ad Quterim, and Ad Interim; or, Confidential Disclosures of State Secrets. By the Correspondent of the "Alaska Refrigerator." John C. Parker, Washington.

Minutes of the Christian Convention at Aurora, Ill. Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st, 1867. With a Sermon on Freemasonry by Pres. Finney. J. A. Hart, Wheaton, Ill.

Christ and the Common People. A Sermon preached Jan. 19th, 1868, to the Jefferson-avenue Christian Church in Detroit. By B. A. Hinsdale.

First Annual Report of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Northampton, Mass., for the Year 1867. Osmyn Baker, Northampton.

The Authority of the Past in the Matter of Education. By H. I. Wayland, Professor of Rhetoric in Kalamazoo College, Mich.

The Baptist Educational Commission: Its Origin, Organization, and Methods of Operation. Rev. S. S. Cutting, New York.

Journal of the Proceedings of the McKendree College Educational Convention, Feb. 20th, 21st, 1868. Rev. Robert Allyn, Lebanon, Ill.

Report of Hon. T. D. Flick, Chairman of the Committee on Freedman's Affairs, to the House of Representatives, Washington.

Sunday-school Work in the Bedford-street Mission, St. Louis. By E. D. Jones, A.M., Superintendent.

Twelfth Annual Report of the State Industrial School for Girls. Rev. Marcus Ames, Lancaster, Mass.

Jeanie's Quiet Life. A Novel. By the author of "St. Olave's." Harper & Brothers, New York.

Psyche's Art. "Handsome is that Handsome Does." By Louisa M. Alcott. Loring, Boston.

Aunt Kipp. "Children and Fools Speak the Truth." By Louisa M. Alcott. Loring, Boston.

Annual Report of the Boston Theological Seminary, 1868. Rev. Wm. F. Warren, Boston.

A Message from the Sea. By Charles Dickens. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Somebody's Luggage. By Charles Dickens. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

The Abbot. By Sir Walter Scott. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

The Monastery. By Sir Walter Scott. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

PERIODICALS.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter. April 25. S. W. Butler, M.D., Philadelphia.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. April. Leonard Scott Pub. Co., New York.

The Kansas Educational Journal. April. L. B. Kellogg, Emporia, Kansas.

The Reformed Church Monthly. May. J. H. A. Bomberger, Philadelphia.

The Mothers' Magazine and Family Circle. May. Rev. D. Mead, New York.

The American Naturalist. May. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

The New Church Monthly. May. New Church Conz Union, Philadelphia.

The Monthly Phonographic Magazine. March. James E. Munson, New York.

Our Schoolday Visitor. May. J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia.

The Sunday-school Teacher. May. Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, Chicago.

Hall's Journal of Health. May. Am. News Agency, New York.

The Ladies' Repository. May. Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati.

The R. I. Schoolmaster. May. N. W. DeMunn, Providence.

The Foreign Missionary. May. Mission House, New York.

Christian Examiner. May. James Miller, New York.

Every Saturday. May 9th. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Littell's Living Age. May 2d. Littell & Gay, Boston.

The Schoolmate. May. Joseph H. Allen, Boston.

Merry's Museum. May. H. B. Fuller, Boston.

MUSIC.

Up with the Blue and Down with the Gray. Words by Jas. M. Dalzell. Music by A. C. Rose. Chas. W. Harris, Troy, N. Y.

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Notice is hereby given that THE SUN newspaper, with its presses, type, and fixtures, has become the property of an Association represented by the undersigned. It will henceforth be published in the building known for the last half century as Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. Its price will remain as heretofore at two cents a copy, or $6 per annum to mail subscribers. It will be printed in handsome style, on a folio sheet, but it will contain more news and other reading-matter than it has heretofore given.

In changing its proprietorship, THE SUN will not in any respect change its principles or general line of conduct. It will continue to be an Independent Newspaper, wearing the livery of no party, and discussing public questions and the acts of public men on their merits alone. It will be guided, as it has been hitherto, by uncompromising loyalty to the Union, and will resist every attempt to weaken the bonds that unite the American people into one Nation.

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and while it is offered at this low rate our friends will bear in mind that it is only by a very large subscription list that we can be enabled to derive from it anything like a fair compensation for the trouble and expense involved in its publication. It is true that it is printed on a sheet of more convenient form and dimensions than most of the other general weekly newspapers of this city; but the very condensation and point which give it value, and make its contents so quickly and easily accessible to every reader, are gained by unusual care and labor on the part of its editors. It is comparatively easy to fill a big blanket paper up with long and uninteresting articles; the work of condensation requires labor, talent, and continual watchfulness.

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The Farmers' Column.

COAL ASHES.

ARE THEY WORTH ANYTHING?

IN one of the numbers of the INDEPENDENT for last year we answered this question definitely; but "A Constant Reader" again propounds it.

We have only this time to quote the substance of a discussion at the Farmers' Club on the same topic.

Dr. Trimble said: "I use coal-ashes for garden-walks, and they appear to *prevent* rather than promote the growth of vegetables."

Mr. George Bartlett: "Let us judge by the analysis of coal-ashes whether they can have any possible manurial value.

Silica	55.
Alumina	4.
Peroxyd of Iron	2.
Magnesia	01.
Lime	2.810.

and other important matters make up the 100."

Mr. Solon Robinson said: "To begin with, here are ninety-four hundredths which are not worth carting across the street. As a top-dressing probably they might be of some benefit to grass-land. They would answer a good purpose as mulch about plants or trees, and it is of some value as a deodorizer in out-houses; but no more in this last respect than any other dry earth, nor even so much as dried muck."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SKUNK.

IF skunks once in a while get a good bite at a chicken or suck an egg, it must not be argued that they are more of an injury than a benefit to the world.

Although their odor is unpleasant, yet they are the farmer's best friends. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* speaks in their behalf as follows:

"In corn-fields and gardens they take the cut-worm and the white horseshoe grub-worm. They seem to be perfectly harmless and inoffensive, except when attacked; do their work mostly in the night, in the quietest possible manner; seem to know by hearing or the sense of smell exactly where the worms are, and in taking their food injure the hill less than the most experienced grubber unavoidably does. I consider the skunk a very useful animal. After charging him with all the mischief he does, the balance is still largely in his favor. True, some eggs and possibly some chickens must be placed against his account; but his principal diet consists of beetles, bugs, worms, and mice. Every farmer who grows corn is interested in preserving him, and in every way guarding against his destruction. One of the principal enemies with which the hop planter has to contend, the grub, which gnaws at the root of the vines, frequently cutting it entirely off just above the root, is one of the choicest morsels which the skunk feeds upon. During the busy season in the spring the farmer is obliged to devote many days' labor to searching for and destroying these worms, which a family of skunks would much more effectually do. They make clean work of grubbing so far as they go, and return to the yard night after night until all the worms are destroyed. I have watched for years, and have never seen a hill of hops injured by the grubbing of skunks; indeed, their services cannot well be dispensed with."

COMMON SENSE AXIOMS.

IT costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of Baldwins than a hundred bushels of cider apples, or ten barrels of Virgalieus or Bartletts than the same quantity of choke pears.

An ax costing two dollars, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords of wood a month, is a cheaper tool than an ax costing but a dollar, and with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plough" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plough than one at ten dollars, requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, that gives double the amount of milk afforded by the former.

A ten acre field, costing fifty dollars per acre, and ditched, manured, and improved fifty dollars more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres unimproved, costing double the money.—*Selected.*

RURAL ITEMS.

PRIZE TURNIP CROPS.—A committee at Guelph, C. W., awarded a prize for a crop of 64,000 lbs. of turnips from an acre of land. The second prize was given for a crop of 60,330 lbs. The lightest of five other crops was 52,320 lbs.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* tells of a German who settled in West Tennessee in 1863, upon a capital of $200 and good health, hired a farm at $600 rent, cleared $7,000 the first year, bought the farm at $10,000, and is now become a wealthy landed proprietor.

SMALL FARMS.—In England there are many farmers who more than support themselves and large families on the product of six acres, besides paying heavy rents. Agriculturists in Germany, who are proprietors of five acres, support themselves on two, and lay up money on the product of the remainder.

PROFITABLE GRAPE CULTURE.—Says the Toledo (O.) Blade: "We have heard much of large returns from investments in grapes, but of none equal to those given by a grower whose vineyard is located on the Maumee River, and about five miles below Toledo. His profit last year from fruit and cuttings sold from a single acre are given by him at $2,200; and yet, when we consider that his grapes and cuttings had a ready market at almost retail rates, these profits are not largely in excess of those divided between the growers and dealers of island grapes, the former of whom often receive $1,200 per acre for their grape crop alone, with the retailers's profits and the sales of cuttings to be added."

SHORT RULES IN RURAL ECONOMY.

1. PAINT all tools exposed to the weather, and, if with a light-colored paint, they will not heat, warp, or crack the least in the sun.

2. Dip well-seasoned shingles in lime-wash, and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer and not become covered with moss.

3. In hitching a horse to a common rail or worm-fence, always select the inside corner, which will be more secure by its bracing position, and the halter will not become entangled among the projecting ends of the rails, as when hitched on the outside corner.

4. Always tie a halter by making first a single loop and then thrusting the end of the halter through this loop. This is quickly untied, and will never come untied of itself.

5. Dip the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

6. In screwing nuts into any part of machinery in cold weather, be careful not to heat them first with the hands, or they will contract after being screwed on tight, and become immovable afterward.

7. In plowing or teaming on the road in hot weather, always rest the horses on an eminence, and where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

8. In setting out young orchards, always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing, and after the labels are lost and the names forgotten.

9. In laying out a garden for fruits and flowers, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hand-labor.

10. Plant a patch of osier willows on every farm. A rod square will furnish as many bands for binding cornstalks, straw, &c., as an acre of rye straw.

11. Remove every stone from the track to the highway. A single projection, which might have been removed in one minute, has battered and injured a thousand wagons, at a damage equal to a hundred days' labor.

12. When board-fences become old, and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their place and the fence last several years longer.

13. Always set a post-fence over a ditch, or near a good drainage, and the posts always remain dry, and will last many years longer than those standing in wet subsoil.—*Selected.*

FACTS IN FRUIT CULTURE.

DR. TRIMBLE, of Newark, New Jersey, who has paid great attention to fruit culture, gives the following as his views—the results of many years' experience:

"1. That the most successful way to conquer the curculio is to gather the fruit as it falls, and feed it to the stock or destroy it, as it is by this fallen fruit that the curculio propagates its species.

"2. That the fruit of the apple-tree can be protected from the apple-tree moth by wrapping around each tree two or three times a rope made of straw. The moths will harbor in this rope, and can then be destroyed.

"3. That the only way to kill the peach-tree borer is to cut him out with a knife—not only once in a season, but to follow him up every two weeks until exterminated. After the first 'going over' of an orchard, this will be little or no trouble, as each tree can be attended to in two minutes."

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Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,160,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	$4,294,064 61
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,303,853 53
The Company has the following Assets, viz.: United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	203,414 93
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,332,483 27
Cash in Bank	372,374 02
Total Amount of Assets	$13,158,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROBT. G. FERGUSSON, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, CHAS. F. BURDETT, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JAMES LOW, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

MERCANTILE

MUTUAL (MARINE)

Insurance Company

No. 35 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - $1,464,419

This Company takes Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Merchandise, Freight, and Hulls of Vessels. On the payment of Premiums a Rebate or Discount on the current rates is made in cash as an equivalent for the Scrip Dividends of a Mutual Company. The amount of such Rebate, being fixed according to the character of the business, gives to Dealers a more just apportionment of profits than by the mutual system; and, being *made in cash*, on payment of the Premium, is more than equivalent to the *cash value* of the average Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold in this City, or in Sterling at the Office of the Company's Bankers in Liverpool, if desired.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES FREELAND, SAMUEL WILLETS, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM T. FROST, WILLIAM WATT, HENRY EYRE, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, JOSEPH SLAGG, JAS. D. FISH, GEO. W. HENNIGH, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, FRANCIS HATHAWAY, A. WILLIAM HEYE, AARON L. REID, ELLWOOD WALTER, D. COLDEN MURRAY, E. HAYDOCK WHITE, N. L. McCready, HAMEL T. WILLETS, L. FEGARTON, HENRY R. KUNHARDT, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., CHARLES DIMON, HAROLD DOLLNER, PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

119 Broadway, N. Y.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1868, $1,477,677 12.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A. F. HASTINGS, President,

W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

NATHAN HARPER, Ass't Secretary.

HOME

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MUTUAL.

NO. 258 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASSETS, $1,800,000. ASSURED MEMBERS, 10,000.

OFFICERS:

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.* I. H. FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE C. RIPLEY, *Secretary.* WILLIAM J. COFFIN, *Actuary.*

THE BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

Excellent opportunities for Agents. Good canvassers wanted on liberal terms.

NON-FORFEITING LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO.

No. 22 BROADW

MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Offices Nos. 156 & 158 Broadway.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.

S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.

H. Y. WEMPLE, Assist. Sec'y.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.

EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.

LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

NO CLAIMS UNPAID.

ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1864 ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,260	$3,572	$15,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,703	10,308
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New Hampshire.

J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Massachusetts, General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.

O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, New York, Gen'l Agent for Northern New York.

R. J. BALL, Buffalo, New York, Gen'l Agent for Western New York.

L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Pennsylvania, Gen'l Agent for Pennsylvania.

LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Gen'l Agents for Ohio, Indiana, etc.

GUARDIAN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

No. 102 BROADWAY.

Assets, rapidly increasing, - $1,000,000.

Income over - - - - - - - 600,000.

THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, since its organization, has been constantly increasing in prosperity and usefulness.

During the past year its ratio of expenditure to income was less than that of almost any other Company doing business in the State of New York, thus showing a remarkable economy of management.

Particular attention is called to our Board of Directors, comprising names well and favorably known throughout he country, in whose hands the interests of the insured will be preserved and secured beyond question.

All premiums are payable in cash, annually or semi-annually; but, when desired, one-third of each annual premium may remain a loan on the policy at legal interest, the remaining two-thirds to be paid in cash either annually or semi-annually.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends will be declared annually—*all the profits being equitably divided among the Policy-holders*, and are payable in cash or are paid by their application to and cancelation of the loans above-mentioned.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

In case an insured party should, after paying two annual premiums, become unable to continue payment, the Policy will not be forfeited, but a paid-up Policy will be issued for an equitable amount.

CLERGYMEN

contemplating Insurance will have a liberal allowance made them

DIRECTORS:

HON. JOHN A. DIX, HON. JAMES HARPER, JOHN J. CRANE, WM. T. HOOKER, WM. M. VERMILYE, CHAS. G. ROCKWOOD, HON. GEO. OPDYKE, MINOT C. MORGAN, THOMAS ILGNEY, BENJ. R. SHERMAN, AARON ARNOLD, CHAS. J. GOODELL, E. V. HAUGHWOUT, WILLIAM WILKENS, JULIUS H. PRATT, WM. W. WRIGHT, CHAS. J. STARR, WILLIAM ALLEN, GEO. W. CUTLER, GEO. T. HOPE, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, WALTON H. PECKHAM, EDWARD H. WRIGHT, GEORGE W. FARLEE, WM. L. COGSWELL.

WALTON H. PECKHAM, President.

HENRY V. GALLAGAN, Sec'y. LUCIUS MCADAM, Actuary.

W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., Med. Ex.

PROVIDENT

LIFE INSURANCE

AND

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICERS:

President, IRA Y. MUNN.

Vice-Pres., H. E. SARGENT.

Secretary, C. HOLLAND.

DIRECTORS:

G. F. HARDING, Attorney at Law.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, Pres't Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co.

JOHN T. LINDSAY, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Ill.

IRA Y. MUNN, Commission Merchant.

C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

WM. H. ERHLY, Managing Director C. & N. W. R'y.

F. H. WINSTON, Attorney at Law.

SAMUEL HALE, of Hale & Ayer, Iron Merchants.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Agent Michigan Cent. R. R.

MATTHEW LAFLIN, Capitalist.

WM. H. RAND, Chicago Tribune Co.

DANIEL THOMPSON, Commission Merchant and Sup't City Railway.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

WM. H. RAND. G. F. HARDING. F. H. WINSTON.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

DR. R. M. ISHAM, Prof. of Operative Surgery, Chic. Medical College.

DR. R. LUDLAM, Prof. Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

This Company transacts both a Life and Accident Insurance business. Its Life Systems are original with the officers of the Company, and are new, and in many respects far superior to any offered by other companies. The Company is doing by far the largest purely Accident Insurance of any company in the country.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st Jan., 1868	3,021,980 24
LIABILITIES	137,440 55

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$180,309 09
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on real Estate	892,015 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	393,082 50
United States Stocks, (market value)	1,391,625 50
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	447,875 00
Bank Stocks, (market value)	126,750 00
Interest due on 1st Jan., 1868	21,333 46
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	113,318 27
Bills Receivable, for Premiums on Inland Risks, etc.	9,947 45
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	10,943 45
Total	$3,623,896 78

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Secretary.

T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 108 Broadway, New York.

THIS COMPANY, WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF

$300,000,

INTENDS HEREAFTER TO CONFINE ITS FIRE BUSINESS TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, and will also write MARINE RISKS on CARGO ONLY, at its office in the Metropolitan Bank Building.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.

Directors:

MARTIN BATES, DUDLEY B. FULLER, FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GILBERT L. BEEKMAN, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, LORRAIN FREEMAN, EDW'D A. STANSBURY, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, P. H. WOLCOTT, P. W. TURNEY, WM. T. BLODGETT, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, WATSON B. CASE, JOHN C. GRAHAM, JOHN C. HENDERSON, JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., CLINTON B. FISK, W. B. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

WIDOWS'

AND

ORPHANS'

BENEFIT

Life Insurance Co.,

OFFICE,

No. 132 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

PREMIUMS, POLICIES, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH!

ALL POLICIES ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE AT END OF SECOND YEAR AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Average Dividends have been to date as follows:

ON LIFE POLICIES, OVER 30 PER CENT. IN CASH.

ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES, OVER 22 PER CENT. IN CASH.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

Churches seeking to endow their faithful pastors re advised to consult the MINISTERIAL ENDOWMENT PLAN of this Company.

No better or more secure investment is offered to prudent business men and heads of families than the Life and Endowment Policies issued on the faith of this Company.

H. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Ass't Sec'y.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

102 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	1,314,590 21
CASH ASSETS	$1,814,590 21

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61, are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.

A. A. LOW	A. A. Low & Brothers.
JOHN D. MILES	David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN	S. B. Chittenden & Co.
LORING ANDREWS	Loring Andrews & Sons
CARLOS CORD	
WM. T. COLEMAN	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
WM. H. SWAN	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH	Booth & Edgar.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY	Connolly & Co
WILLIAM V. BRADY	
GEORGE W. LANE	Geo. W. Lane & Co.
CHAS. COURT TAYER	C. C. & H. M. Tayer.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers.
HENRY C. BOWEN	Henry C. Bowen.
ANDREW R. HULL	Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
JAMES FRASER	Fraser, Major & Co.
WILLIAM M. VAIL	
HIRAM BARNEY	Barney, Butler & Parsons.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Moses Taylor & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY	Sheppard Gandy.
GEORGE GRISWOLD	N. L. & G. Griswold.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER	Sawyer, Wallace Co.
CHAUNCEY CRAWFORD	President Washington Life Ins. Co.
WILLIAM D. MORGAN	S. E. & S. Morgan & Son.
ALEXANDER BUTLER	
UNDIL A. MEADOCK	President Continental Bank.
D. H. ARNOLD	President of Merchants' Bank.
CHARLES LANIER	C. H. Marshall & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM	Late Brigham & Parsons.
DARLINGTON CLAPP	Late Clapp & Kent.
HAROLD JOHNSON	Johnson & Lazarus.
JOHN CADWELL	John Cadwell & Co.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN PAINE	
JOSEPH BATTELL	Edgeston, Battell & Co.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, late	McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON	George S. Stephenson & Co.
GEORGE MOSLE	E. Pavenstedt & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS	Richards & Collins.
JOHN H. EARLE	Pres't N. Y. Mutual (Marine) Ins. Co.
HENRY EYRE	
CHARLES H. BOOTH	Charles H. Booth & Co.
EDWARD MARTIN	Crasto & Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co.

CYRUS PECK Secretary.

THE

WASHINGTON

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 98 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

CYRUS CURTISS, President.

MATTHEW MITCHELL, Vice-President.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

ON THE

CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH APPLIES ITS DIVIDENDS TO HOLD GOOD A POLICY WHICH OTHERWISE LAPSES FROM NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.

GENERAL AGENTS:

PAUL & MASON, for the Northwest, 139 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAS. WRIGHT, Des Moines, Iowa, State Agent for Iowa and Nebraska.

FULLER & BUCK, Appleton, Wis., State Agents for Wisconsin.

A. W. PLATTENBURG, Springfield, Ill., Superintendent of Agencies.

CHAMBERS & SON, 809 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. W. HOLDEN & CO., 70 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

GEO. M. CARPENTER, 56 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

E. S. FRENCH, Binghamton, N. Y., Superintendent N. Y. State Agencies.

F. T. HANNA, No. 8 First St., Troy, N. Y.

OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester, N. Y.

CARPENTER & EATON, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GEO. W. PALMER, for Long Island, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

MCKLROY & TOWN, No. 162 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

POTTER & KIMBALL, cor. Third and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

THEO. AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

W. H. DYER, No. 76 West Third St., Cincinnati, O.

COLUMBIA

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Office No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	91,072 19
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, April 1st, 1868	$291,072 19

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.

ED. H. BATTELLE, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 Broadway,

CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT

N. D. MORGAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT T. T. MERWIN — SECRETARY, J. W. MERRILL.

ACTUARY, C. ROWLAND. — ADVISORY ACTUARY, H. A. NEWTON, Prof. Math., Yale College.

NEW FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES

WHICH ARE KNOWN AS BELONGING TO

NO OTHER COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered Policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State o New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

This constitutes a trusteeship, and renders assurance doubly sure. No other Company gives the assured guarantee of this character, or anything equivalent.

Thirty Days' Grace is allowed on all renewal premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

Policies incontestible from any cause except on account of fraud.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS Etc.

From the Round Table.

An act was passed some time ago by our own state legislature respecting a Company—THE NORTH AMERICA—which seems, in a great degree, to assure the desired requisite of positive security by adding to the usual pledges a Government indorsement.

From the American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia.

Here is the realization of the idea of governmental supervision which it has been supposed to be necessary to perfect the guarantee. * * * * The North America, in introducing the extra assurance, has given fresh proof that all things conducive to the benefit of its members are congenial to it, as it has no interest apart from theirs.

From the London (Eng.) Advertiser.

NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The new feature in life insurance which has just been introduced into the United States can hardly be duly estimated, and should receive that attention from our government which the importance of the subject imperatively demands. The North America Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, in the execution of the high and solemn trust confided to it, has introduced a wise, precautionary, and parental policy, which gives to the assured the utmost security, and places the Company upon a solid and permanent basis.

From the Chicago Banking and Insurance Chronicle.

With the almost whole-world form of policy now adopted, and with the security arising from the plan of special deposits in the Insurance Department, it seems certain that the North America Company can now successfully carry its agencies and branches wherever Life Insurance is practicable, to the furthest boundaries of civilization.

From the N. Y. Underwriter.

For example sake, and we may say for the sake of comparison and contrast also, we publish this month the new form of Life Policy adop

GENERAL NEWS.

BALTIMORE has changed the name of Lincoln street, and the vote was passed by the city council on the anniversary of the assassination.

—A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that, such was the wonderful power of advertising, the dog walked into the office while he was writing out the advertisement.

—New York incomes for 1867: William B. Astor $977,452, C. V. S. Roosevelt $98,086, Udolpho Wolfe $33,905, Joseph Sampson $174,868, Jonathan Thorne $145,818, Orison Blunt $21,953, and H. T. Helmbold $32,040.

—Gen. Buchanan warns Louisiana planters that, in case they discharge negro laborers for political reasons, they will be held to their contract and made to pay wages or shares to the discharged laborers, just as if they had retained them.

—The recently chosen Louisiana legislature will assemble in a few days and elect two United States senators. Ex-Gov. Hahn's friends have been urging him to allow his name to be used, but he has positively declined.

—The California papers complain of the way in which the illustrated flash papers of New York are brought to that state by the cart-load, by every steamer from Panama, and circulated broadcast over the country. It is also a deplorable fact that the supply is not equal to the demand.

—Fish-spawn is now sent safely by mail. A package of 200 trout-spawn, hatched from Mumford, Monroe County, New York, on the 6th of March, reached Fort Saunders, Dakota, on the 18th, with only six spoiled. By April 2d nearly all the eggs were hatched out and the fish doing well.

—The Democratic legislature of Ohio have resolved to remain in session until the impeachment trial is ended, in order that they may fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Wade's promotion. The *Columbus Journal* states positively that Hugh J. Jewett, member of the house from Muskingum County, will be chosen senator.

—The Troy *Times* says: "Charles Nalle, the fugitive slave, who was arrested in this city in 1858 by his former master, and whose rescue from "mob," as it was then called, of Abolitionists is still well remembered, has returned to his former home in Culpepper County, Virginia. He goes back a free man—free not only by the laws of his country, but by the purchase of his body by several of our citizens, soon after the rescue. We believe the price paid for him was $1,000.

—The folly and crime of the attempt to distinguish between men, in respect to their legal, social, or moral rights, because of their race, or color, or sex, are seen in the way California treats the Chinese. Inoffending and industrious, they are maltreated by the rascally Americans without redress. The Republican senate has just passed a bill allowing them to give testimony against the whites, but the Democratic assembly rejected it. Impartial democracy is it that treats Asiatic, Afric, and American of the aboriginal race with equal anti-democratic cruelty. In consequence of this course, a robber, who confessed his crime, was released because his testimony against himself is not valid, unless it is corroborated, and that of the robbed was not admissible. What an exquisite consistency is caste.

Financial & Commercial.

WORK FOR PRESIDENT WADE.

IF President Johnson shall be impeached, as it now seems probable, the suppression of the "whisky frauds" will be among the first and most imperative duties of President Wade's administration.

The removal of the cotton and the manufacturer's tax reduced the revenues of the Government more than eighty millions of dollars. To justify this great reduction, it was estimated that fifty millions could be realized annually from distilled spirits alone; while the fact is, as disclosed by a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are receiving from this source only at the rate of about twelve millions annually. This is an alarming deficiency, but it never can be corrected under President Johnson. These frauds have gone on increasing ever since he first began to remove honest officers because they would not renounce or conceal their political convictions. They are perpetrated mainly in some twelve or fifteen collection districts; and the evil can be corrected by simply turning some fifteen or twenty thieves out of office, and putting honest men in their places.

The frauds are confined to the great cities. They do not exist to any considerable extent in the rural districts, nor in the smaller cities. To prevent fraud upon the revenue throughout the entire country, it is only necessary to suppress it in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Heretofore a very large proportion of the frauds grew out of what is known as the "Bonded System"; but, by a recent act of Congress, this was abolished. The frauds are now confined entirely to the distilleries. From these the whisky is abstracted before the Government officer has obtained an account of it.

Since transportation in bond was prohibited by act of Congress, but little whisky has been brought into this city from other places. The entire demand for this great commercial center, amounting to about one thousand barrels, or 50,000 gallons, per day, is mainly supplied by the thirty or forty distilleries now running in this city. Of this fifty thousand gallons not five thousand gallons pay any tax; and the Government, instead of $100,000 per day, which it should receive, gets less than one-tenth of that sum. Whisky, which, if honestly produced, cannot be sold for less than $2 50 per gallon, is selling everywhere in this city for from $1 20 to $1 40 per gallon, and has been for weeks.

We understand there are no distilleries running in Brooklyn; none in the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 32d districts of New York; and but one or two in the sixth district. These great frauds, therefore, would seem to be confined to two districts, the eighth and ninth. To put a stop to them, it is only necessary to remove the officers. Such action was long since recommended by Commissioner Rollins; but, as yet, not a single change has been made. A similar state of things exists in Philadelphia; and the Commissioner recommended the removal of officers there, as well as in New York. No attention has been paid to these recommendations. Not an officer has been removed, and the frauds increase. For this the President is directly and solely responsible. He has deliberately disregarded the recommendation of the executive officer of the Revenue Department, and retained unworthy men in office. He has not the poor excuse even that, in making these recommendations, the Commissioner acted from party considerations; for of the four officers whose removal was recommended from the eighth and ninth districts, New York, three of them were Republicans.

Under Mr. Wade we shall have a different state of things. Every one of these unworthy officers are known to Mr. Rollins; and their removal from office, we have no doubt, will be among Mr. Wade's first official acts. In this, as in other matters which have so long embarrassed the country, we anticipate for Mr. Wade's Administration a decided success.

MONEY MARKET.

THE money market is becoming plethoric with gold and currency once more, and all signs tend to show low rates for discounts and call loans for the next ninety days at least. The bank statement for the past week is highly favorable, much more so than was expected by intelligent bankers and money-dealers. The legal-tender notes have increased during the week to the extent of $3,996,842, and the specie has also increased $1,232,326, while the deposits have been swelled to the extent of $10,898,646, and the loans show an augmentation of $5,817,055. The totals of the present and last previous statements are as follows:

	April 25.	May 2.
Loans	$250,314,617	$257,058,672
Specie	14,936,347	16,168,673
Deposits	180,307,480	191,206,125
Legal-tenders	83,806,797	87,803,639

With these encouraging figures before us, there is nothing hazardous in predicting a very easy money market, and a rise in the prices of investment securities and speculative stocks. Gold remains at a higher point than was expected in the face of the large amounts paid out and sold by the Treasury. The prices through the week ruled from 139 to 140.

The Treasury has paid out $7,032,000 on gold-interest for the first and second days of the month. Further checks for gold-interest have been issued, but not yet presented. The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $1,431,891, of which about one-half is in American gold coin, the remainder in foreign coin and California gold and silver bullion. Of the latter the the receipts of the week are $446,000. The gold customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $2,170,000.

What sustains gold is the prevailing idea that there will be an increased issue of $50,000,000 or more of greenbacks by the Government. But this depends upon the contingencies of impeachment and the character of Mr. McCulloch's successor in the Treasury Department. Tremendous interests, commercial and political, depend, in truth, upon the future chief of the Treasury. Whoever he may be, he will be the cynosure of all eyes for the next six months. His wisdom or his folly will make or mar the fortunes of the party in power; and no other considerations than those of supreme fitness should be allowed to have any influence in his choice. Of all other considerations, such as sectional jealousies should have least weight in his choice. If it should be found necessary to select the two most important cabinet officers from the same town, or the same county, or the same state, let there be no hesitation. We must have the best man in the Treasury Department, let him come whence he may.

Speculations in Broad Street have not been rampant during the week; but they have been very lively around the Stock Exchange, and a rapid rise in certain railway shares, New York Central taking the lead, shows a strong upward tendency in the whole list. May-day was like a half-holiday, and the market drooped slightly on Saturday, owing partly to the dismal weather, and partly to a temporary stringency in the loan market; but the tendency to recovery was strongly marked at the close of the week. It was noticed that some of the late purchasers of New York Central, who sold out at 130, were anxiously buying in again at 127 to 129. And many of the old bull clique who got badly scorched in the great fall of last month are eagerly rushing in again to make up their losses. Hudson River is now selling nearly 10 per cent. above Central; and yet the latter is known by those best acquainted with the affairs of the two roads to be the most valuable of the two. New York Central has never been watered, and there is not a railroad in the country that can better afford it. The bears have a wholesome dread of it, and are very cautious about selling it short.

Old Southern has made a stock dividend of 10 per cent., like Cleveland & Pittsburgh; but the public do not comprehend the motive, or at least the policy, of a company's making a dividend in stock while it is unable to make one in money. To the stockholder it is of no benefit whatever, but rather the reverse; as has proved to be the case wherever the operation has been tried. Make the cash dividend first, and then the stock will be of some benefit. The pool in Old Southern has been closed up, the accounts squared, and the profits divided, so that it is now among the stocks that stand on their own merits.

The Northwest stocks are very firm, and a dividend on the preferred is confidently anticipated. The increased earnings of the road are very large.

The fall in Pacific seems to have been permanently arrested; but the enemies of the company are very active, and they seem to have a good deal of confidence in the issue of anonymous pamphlets. The public, however—especially that part of it which frequents the Stock Exchange—pay very little attention to anonymous pamphlets, which are, in fact, as unworthy of confidence as anonymous letters.

We learn from Washington that the next statement of the public debt, to be issued on the 5th inst., will show a decrease of the same of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, which is the heaviest decrease for some time past. During the month of April the expenditures on account of the various departments of the government, especially the War Department, which is generally very heavy, have been much less than usual; while the receipts from customs have been quite heavy, and the receipts from internal revenue about the same as usual. The amount of coin now on hand is over $84,000,000, besides $23,000,000 in currency.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

BREADSTUFFS.—The past week much heaviness and depression was noticeable in our market for Western and State Flour, the larger receipts both present and prospective. A falling off in the European demand and a rapid decline in Wheat have been the chief causes, and on the low and medium grades we note a concession. The business of the week has been only moderate; the trade have purchased only to supply immediate wants. At the close we have a moderate demand, but prices for the low and medium grades are again lower. Family brands, however, are firm though dull. Canadian Flour remains dull and prices are nominal. Southern Flour has ruled quite firm, but the business has been only to a moderate extent, closing dull and heavy. California Flour has ruled dull and the market closes lower and heavy. Rye Flour has advanced and has sold freely, but at the close the market is lower and less active. Corn Meal has been in good demand. Prices have ruled firm and show a slight advance. In Wheat we have had an active demand, but in prices there has been considerable irregularity and variableness. Early in the week the business was confined to that to arrive, mainly taken for shipment; but toward the close, under larger receipts from the Canal, and much firmness in freight, prices declined rapidly, and the general tendency has been downward. The liberal supplies in prospect induces holders to meet the demand promptly, and buyers have had a decided advantage. At the close, however, we notice more firmness to the market. Barley has ruled quiet. The supply is large, but the quantity on the Canal is not liberal, though ample for present wants; closing dull and nominal. Barley Malt has ruled dull. Prices are lower and nominal. Oats have been in fair demand; but, with liberal arrivals, both present and prospective, prices have declined, closing more active and firmer. Rye has been somewhat unsettled, Prices declined and close heavy. Corn has been sold more freely, taken chiefly for home trade, but, under receipts of larger arrivals from the Canal and unfavorable news from Europe, prices declined and became considerably, closing more active and better for all kinds.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—We have had a very fair demand for Bricks, but prices are unchanged. The arrivals have been moderate and principally from up the Hudson; but with a return of mild weather we look for increased supplies. Cement continues in active demand, and the market has ruled firm. Hair has been in good demand and prices are steady. Lime has sold to a fair extent at full prices. Laths have steadily declined, and at the concession a very large business was done. Plaster of Paris has been in fair demand at full former prices.

COFFEE.—With a continued moderate demand and less favorable advices from Rio Janerio the market for Brazil Coffee has ruled very dull throughout the week and at the close prices are ¼@¼ ct. easier. Java is plenty and lower; West India grades unsettled; Rio in lots sells at 13¾@18 cts., Java 23@24 cts., Maracaibo 16@18 cts., and Laguayra 16@17 cts., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market has been very fairly active, but the bulk of the sales were made at about ½ ct. below our previous figures, buyers generally confining themselves to the picking-up of such odd cheap lots as the necessities of sellers compelled them to offer. The majority of holders, however, have remained quite firm, and no large parcels were pressed for sale, the continued light receipts both here and at the South imparting great confidence. Latterly, the demand improved somewhat, and prices strengthened a trifle, closing at about 32½@33 cts for Middling Uplands, to 33¼@33¾ for do. New Orleans and Texas.

HAY.—We have had a very good demand for both shipping and retail lots, and with limited arrivals prices are firm and well sustained.

MOLASSES.—There has been less doing, refiners, the trade, and distillers being all pretty well supplied, and confining their purchases to just such lots as were required for immediate necessities. This has caused some accumulation of stock, and the market closes tamely at 45@48 cts. for Cuba Clayed, 48@55 cts. for Cuba Muscovado, and 50@75 cts. for Porto Rico.

OILS.—American Linseed has advanced and has been quite active, closing firm. English do. remains dull, and, in the absence of sales, prices are nominal. In Crude Fish Oils we have had a very fair demand. The market has ruled quite firm, but prices are without change. Lard Oil has advanced and we have had a good demand, closing firm.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has continued in active demand, both on speculative account and for consumption, with a further advance during the week of 75 cts. per bbl. At the close, however, holders seem rather anxious to realize, and the full figures of the improvement are not sustained. An increase in the stock of about 7,000 bbls. has had rather a depressing effect. We quote at $28@$28 25 for Old Mess, $29 25@$29 50 for New Mess, $25 50@$25 75 for Western Prime Mess, $23 75@$24 for Extra Prime, and $28 12½@$28 25 for Thin Mess. There is no demand for future delivery, and range is nominal. Beef has been less active, and is hardly so firm, though without actual decline; and we still quote at $9@$15 for Inferior and Country Brands, $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is quiet but steady at $35@$39 for Prime Mess and $42@$44 for India Mess. Beef Hams are selling to a moderate extent at $30@$36. Cut Meats continue in good demand; and, with a light supply, are strong and buoyant at 13¼@14 cts. for Shoulders, 16¼@17½ cts. for Hams in Dry Salt, 17¾@18 cts. for do. in Pickle, and 21@22½ cts. for Jagged Hams. Bacon is still very firm, and the small supply held at about 14¾@15 cts. for Cumberland Cut, 16 cts. for Short Rib, and 17¼@18 cts. for Short Clear. Lard has met with quite an active demand from shippers and refiners, with a few lots taken on speculation. Prices are higher, and close firm at 18¼@18¾ cts. for No. 1, 18¾@19 cts. for City, 19¼@19½ cts. for Steam, 19¾ cts. for Kettle Rendered, and 19¾ cts., sellers option, June.

RICE.—The market has been moderately active and steady at 9¾@10 cts. for Rangoon, and 10¾@11¼ cts. for Carolina, currency, duty paid. Rangoon in bond is quoted at 4¾@5 cts., gold.

SUGARS.—Soon after our last, Raw Sugars fell off about ¼ ct. ₱ lb., under larger receipts and a light business; but toward the close the demand has improved, and the decline is now fully recovered, holders generally manifesting much confidence. Several lots have been taken for shipment to Philadelphia. We quote at 11@11¼ cts. for Fair to Good Refining, 11¾@12¾ cts. for Fair to Good Grocery, and 12 cts. for No. 12 Box. Dutch Standard. Refined are in better demand and firmer, closing dull at 0¾ cts. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed, 15¼@15¾ cts. for Soft White, and 14¾@14¾ cts. for do. Yellow.

WOOL.—Domestic fleeces have been in more active demand, but in prices there has been no particular change. The business has been principally with manufacturers, but they have purchased only to supply immediate wants. The sales making have been confined to the medium and low grades of Fleece and Pulled Wool, for the reason that the production of goods is confined mainly to common qualities. Fine Wool has ruled dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

DRY GOODS.

PROBABLY the market for dry goods was never in a healthier condition than it is at the present time; most certainly it never has been within our recollection. There is no unusual excitement among purchasers, no overstock of goods in the hands of manufacturers or importers, nor any fears of being compelled to force sales at a loss among jobbers. There are customers enough for all the goods in store, and goods enough to supply the needs of customers; money is easy again, and, from all accounts from all parts of the country, the growing crops which form the basis of our commercial prosperity were never in a more promising condition. Before we go to press again all apprehensions in relation to "impeachment," which has been hanging like the sword of Damocles above our heads for the last three months, will be at an end. Whichever way it may go, no great harm is likely to result from it to the business interests of the country. If the Senate sustains the House, and Old Ben Wade becomes President, increased activity in trade and an advance of prices in dry goods may be surely counted on, because there will be increased confidence in the Government and a certainty of reconstruction being speedily consummated at the South. The past week has been comparatively quiet, in domestic goods especially; and Western customers have been delaying to complete their Spring purchases until prices were more settled. They have been picking up small lots from hand to mouth, but a good deal of heavy buying has yet to be done; a fact of which the manufacturers' agents are perfectly aware, and therefore hold on to their goods with a tenacity which would be surprising if there were not so intelligible a reason for it. Cotton remains firm, and the supposition that the end of the Abyssinian war will release a large number of ships which can be employed in bringing cotton at cheap freights from Bombay is a fallacious argument for lower prices. If this cause should have any effect at all, it would not be perceptible upon our market under six months.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the transactions of the week have been larger than in the week previous, but less, probably, than had been anticipated. Prices have been steady and there are no indications of a decline; but buyers take hold timidly and manifest a very cautious feeling in their purchases. A bolder feeling will probably be exhibited next week.

The demand for bleached goods is confined almost wholly to a few leading styles of the better qualities. No decided change has been effected in prices, but for medium and low grades of shirtings and sheetings a greater rate of discounts may be obtained.

For gray printing-cloths there has been an improved demand, and an advance of about ¼ cent a yard has been in some instances established.

There has been a better demand for new style of prints, and more activity shown for the new Spring patterns than for almost any other kind of goods. Ginghams, also, are in better demand, especially for the better makes.

The whole line of miscellaneous domestic goods show an improved tone, but without any marked improvement of prices.

There is not much change to note in woolens, but there is more inquiry for the finer grades of cloth and a firmer tone for medium qualities. The demand for California and the Far West has considerably increased. As the stock of old cloths is disappearing, the new makes sell more readily and command better prices.

Fancy cassimeres and satinets adapted to the season sell freely, and show an upward tendency of prices. The stock in first hands is very considerably reduced.

Kentucky jeans are only moderately active for the better qualities, but the lower grades are not in demand.

In foreign goods there is less doing than might have been reasonably counted on; and importers, we fear, are not making good their losses of last year by the profits of the present season. Certain styles of dress-goods, and millinery articles, silks, and printed lawns, adapted for warm weather, sell freely and bring good prices. The importations are beginning to diminish sensibly, and the sales in the auction-rooms have been considerably less than they were. Linens command a good price; and in housekeeping articles and curtain materials there is a very good trade doing.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1868.

THE following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT, (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper

PRINTS.			
Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	14
Merrimack, D	14½	Lowell	13½
Cocheco, L	14½	Wamsutta	19½
Spragues	14½	Victory	14½
Pacific	15	Washegan	13
American	14½	Arnold	14½
Dunnells	14½	Hamilton	14½
Allens	14	Richmond	14
Manchester	14	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	13
Bright	13½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	13½	Oriental	14

GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	18	Hartford	13½
Glasgow	16	Reamoker	13½
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Amoskeag, A	14½	Pocasset,	14 19
Lawrence, F	13½		16½
" F	14½	Pepperell, F	18
" G	14½	" H	17
" M	14½	" O	14½
" L	14½	" N	15½
Pacific, Extra	14½	" I	13½
" H	13½	" E	12½
" A	12½	Boot, S	13½
Atlantic, A	14½	" R	10½
" H	13½	" C	9½
" D	12½	" Q	8½
" L	10	Appleton, A	14½
Superior, IXL	14½	Laconia, H	14½
Shawmut, F	14½	" B	13½
Arawam, F	13½	" C	12½
Mohawk, A	13½	" G	11½
Massachusetts	13½	Lyman, F	14½
" BB	13½	" C	13½
" K	12½	" G	12½
Indian Head	14½	Utica	13½
" R	13½	Tremont	11½
Exeter, A	16	Indian Orchard, A	12
" S	13½	" B	11
Medford	14½	" BB	10
Augusta	13½	Great Falls, H	13½
" S	12½	" E	12½
Gilboa	14½	" D	11½
Pittsfield, A	14½	" C	10½
Kennebec	11	" B	9½
Everett, AA	14½	Cabot, H	14½
Shannon	14½	" E	13½
Bedford, R	14½	Dwight, A	14½
Concrete Co, E	14½	" B	13½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.			
New York Mills	29	Dwight	30
Wamsutta	25	Ballou & Son	30
"	23	"	27½
Tuscarora	22½	Lonsdale	20
Williamsville	22½	" Cambric	23
Bates	21	Hill	19
White Rock	20	"	17½
Forestdale	20	Bartlett	18
Indian River, X	18½	" 36-inch	18½
" IX	14½	" 33-inch	17½
Attawaugan, X	11½	James Mills, 44	17
" XX	13½	" 40	15½
Masonville	20	" 36	14
Blackstone	17½	Great Falls, J	17½
Pittsfield	17	" H	15½
Langdon	17	" E	13½
" 42-inch	19	" D	12½
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	13
Wauregan	20	Waltham	15
Pemperell	20	" 40-inch	18
"	18	"	16½
"	15	"	14½
"	13½	"	12½
Utica	22	Franklin Mf'g Co	17½
"	25	Bay Mills	14½
"	23	Putnam, A	14½
Boot, R	16½	" B	13½
" W	14½	Green, G	13½
" W	13	Amoskeag, A	14½
Androscoggin	14½	" Z	13½
Canoe	10	Whitesville	17½

DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	32	Otis Company, CC	23½
York	30	" BB	27½
Blue Hill	15	" AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	27½
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	26	Colombian	31
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	24½	Whittenton, A	20
York	23½	" BB	16
Greenville	15	" C	14
American	14½	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	24½	Thorndike	22½
Everett	16		

TICKS.			
York, 30-Inch	27½	Thorndike	18½
York, 22-Inch	18½	Methuen, A	23½
Amoskeag, A. C. A	28½	Hamilton, Regular	27½
" D	30	Willow Brook	30
" B	27	Everett	20
" D	24	" Extra	20½
Conestoco 4-4	38	Hamilton, CC	21
" Extra	33	Pearl River	35
Swift River	18	Pittsfield	10

CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	14½	Pepperell	15½
Manchester	14½	Rules	11
Naumkeag Satteen	18	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	13

BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	17½	Appleton	17½
Pepperell	17½	Tremont	16
Lancaster	16½	Lawrence	16
Stark, A	17½	Winthrop	14

DELAINES.			
Pacific	18	Lowell	18
Hamilton	18	Syracuse	17
Manchester	18	Armures	20

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Burnett's Cocoaine, *for Promoting the Growth of and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.* The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. LOSS OF HAIR. MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case of your excellent Hair Oil—COCOAINE. For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared; the hair ceased to fall; and I have now a thick growth of new hair. Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. A REMARKABLE CASE. EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1864. MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.: I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next. When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face. Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft, and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect, WM. S. EDDY. BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the BEST and CHEAPEST hairdressing in the world. It promotes the GROWTH OF THE HAIR, and is entirely free from all irritating matter. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD. DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR. Positive Remedy for all kinds of HUMORS, SCROFULA, SCURVY, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, NETTLE RASH, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS, and all obstinate Affections of the Skin; Mercurial Diseases, and every Taint of the System; DYSPEPSIA, and those diseases originating in the Derangement of the Digestive Organs, viz.: Bilious Complaints, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Headache, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, and Costiveness. Prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, under the supervision of GEO. W. SW